Weather

Cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.4 and the minimum 47.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 37.4 and 15.1.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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PEACE CONFERENCE EXPECTED TO LAST SEVERAL MONTHS

Allies' Preliminary Session Alone Will Take Until End Of April

TO BEGIN MONDAY

Four Major Powers Will Decide Order Of Sessions And Other Details

CHIEFS GATHERING

Wilson In Paris Now, Lloyd George To Arrive On Saturday

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 7.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The conference which will open on Monday next at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris will be a preliminary conference, in the course of which will be settled among the delegates of the four great nations the order of the sittings, the number of plenipotentiaries which each nation shall send and a few other questions of detail.

The Peace Conference will probably commence on January 20.

President Wilson has returned to Paris, as well as M. Clemenceau. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, are preparing to return to Paris, where Mr. Lloyd George and the British plenipotentiaries will arrive on Saturday.

The preliminary conference will probably last three months and the signing of the actual treaty of peace at Versailles will not take place till much later.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT TO EXILE PRO-GERMANS

Vigorous Measures Are Taken Against Young Turk Party Leaders And Others

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 7.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Athens states that the Turkish Government has made known that vigorous measures have been taken against the members of the Committee of Union and Progress. The latter, as well as all the deputies belonging to the Young Turk Party, will be exiled.

PEKING HOUSE VOTES ON CABINET MEMBERS

Lu Cheng-hsiang And Tien Wen-lieh Given Most Support

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 7.—The voting in connection with the Cabinet by the House of Representatives this afternoon is as follows:

Liu Cheng-hsiang, 271.
Chien Nung-hsun, Minister of the Interior, 250.
Kung Hsin-chen, Minister of Finance, 149.
General Chin Yun-peng, Minister of War, 268.
Admiral Liu Kwang-hsiung, Minister of the Navy, 261.
Chu Shen, Minister of Justice, 262.
Tu Tsing-hsiang, 268.
Tien Wen-lieh, Minister of Commerce, 270.
Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, 175.

500 French Soldiers Sail For Vladivostok

Experts In Special Military Lines Coming From San Francisco

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, January 7.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Five hundred French soldiers, aviators, and mechanics sailed today for Vladivostok with armored cars, aeroplanes, field guns and other equipment. Two hundred more will follow early in February.

H. P. Davison Decorated By Albert Of Belgium

King Albert of Belgium has bestowed the Order of Leopold I., the highest Belgian decoration, upon Henry P. Davison, head of the American Red Cross. The decoration was awarded Mr. Davison in recognition of his services in managing the gigantic Red Cross relief work.

Committee Reports To Municipal Council On 'B' Company Case

Recommendations And Suggestions Will Be Sent To Parties Concerned

Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain; Capt. E. H. Marryatt, senior British naval officer, and Major A. H. Hilton Johnson, of the Municipal Police, appointed a special committee to make an investigation of the trouble in "B" Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, have submitted their report, which embodies several suggestions and recommendations, to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

A copy of the suggestions and recommendations will be forwarded to Mr. James A. Heal, corporal of "B" Company, who resigned and later requested action by the Council, and to all others concerned.

No definite action will be taken by the Council until the men concerned answer the suggestions.

The Municipal Gazette this week will contain no reference to the case and such details as are considered advisable for public consumption will be released next week. Whether or not the report of the special committee is printed depends on the manner in which it is received by the men concerned.

"Whether or not the report is published rests with the parties themselves; the Council does not desire to wash dirty linen in public," said a municipal official yesterday.

Republican Seated As Alaskan Delegate

House Of Representatives Votes To Replace Democratic Incumbent

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 7.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The House of Representatives by a vote of 204 to 64 adopted the Election Committee's report seating James Wickersham, Republican, as Alaskan Delegate to the House in place of Charles A. Sulzer, Democrat.

BRITISH FIRST SEA LORD TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Wemyss And Hope To Be Naval Representatives At Peace Conference

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

London, January 6.—It is officially stated that no change is impending in the office of the First Sea Lord. Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss and Rear-Admiral Hope are proceeding to Paris as the principal British Naval representatives at the Peace Conference.

Begin Official Inspection Of $25,000,000 Opium Stock Preparatory To Burning

First Chests Of Indian Drug Opened And Move Is Launched For International Fight Against Traffic

The historic final steps toward the destruction of the Indian opium stock in China were begun yesterday morning when inspection of the $25,000,000 stores of the Opium Combine was started by the government appointed officials at Jardine and Mathesen's godown on Szechuen Road.

While the opening of the first chests was being carried on the big storeroom of the godown was the scene of the launching of an international movement for the stamping out of opium growing, opium smuggling and the importation of morphia into China. The project was put forward by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, noted Chinese physician, who is here to represent the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the supervision of the destruction of the opium stocks, and was endorsed by prominent foreign and Chinese anti-opium advocates. At the conclusion of the extemporaneous session in the godown it was decided to call a huge mass meeting at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of drawing up a definite plan of action.

"With the burning of the opium stock at Shanghai the Indian opium in China is disposed of and the opium trade relation with Great Britain is terminated," said Dr. Wu when interviewed by a representative of the THE CHINA PRESS. "The anti-opium movement is, therefore, no longer a Chinese movement, but an international movement."

Conditions In Provinces Deplorable

Dr. Wu stated that the conditions of the opium traffic in Kirin, Fukien and Yunnan were deplorable. In Manchuria, some of the cities newly colonised by Japan, he said, are thrown open for opium smoking. Japan is not an opium consuming country, yet records show that 2,000 chests were sold last year by India to Japan. Most of this drug was smuggled into China through Tsingtau and Foochow. In the latter case the drug is smuggled into Taiwan first and then conveyed to the port by means of motor boats.

The Hague Opium Conference, Dr. Wu said, made it impossible for private individuals to sell or purchase opium and the opium trade is carried on thereafter between government and government. So opium smuggling is practised on a large scale both in India and in Japan.

Mr. R. H. R. Wade, the Customs Commissioner, was one of the first to endorse the movement. In doing so he said that of all the problems in suppressing the traffic, the one of opium smuggling is the most difficult to deal with. The only solution, he said, would be to force India to limit the drug's planting to medical requirement because when the drug is once produced, it is a very easy matter to smuggle it into China. An ordinary sailor can smuggle in 4 or 5 piculs at a time and is perfectly immune because the goods do not belong to him.

Mr. Ivan Chen, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, also expressed willingness to lend his support to the movement. It has been proposed to invite the American, British and Belgium Consul-Generals to act as patrons to the movement. Dr. Wu will deliver the main address at the Friday meeting.

Opium Smoking In Shanghai Hotels

Turning to the conditions in Shanghai, Dr. Wu remarked that united effort on the part of the Chinese and foreign leaders is needed in putting an end to the evil. He said that from his personal observation opium smoking is being carried on in two of the largest hotels under Chinese management here. He believes that this must

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. FOOD COMMISSION ESTABLISHED IN WARSAW

Will Sell Supplies For People Of Poland At Cost

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Warsaw, January 7.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The American Food Commission for Poland arrived at Warsaw Saturday morning. It established its offices and residential quarters at the Blue Palace, above which the Stars and Stripes fly. Dr. Vernon Kellogg expressed his satisfaction at the commission's reception. The commission will sell supplies at cost.

Big Crowd Enjoys Navy Men's Dance

350 Attend U.S. Sailors' Military Ball At Carlton Cafe

A vivacious and animated force of about 350 deployed on the Carlton Cafe last night and went into action under the flag of old Gen. Terpsichore. The occasion was the informal military ball given by the crews of the American gunboats Villalobos and Quiros and the historian sent to record the affair described it as a decisive success.

There were present British and Italian officers and sailors, returned soldiers, the American officers and men and a large number of lady guests. American Consul-General Thomas Sammons and Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, and representatives of the American Co., S.V.C., were also guests. The Carlton ballroom was radiantly swathed in the Allied colors and the tables were removed to provide more dancing space. A program of patriotic and national airs was given by the Carlton orchestra under the direction of Mr. Frank Augustine.

The committee in charge of the ball was made up of C. E. Howard, J. A. Maisonneuve, Harry Dayton and C. Dellis, of the Villalobos. Messrs. Fitch and Porterfield, of the S.V.C., aided the committee in the arrangement of the "Paul Jones" numbers and other features of the dance program.

LIEBKNECHT SUPPORTERS SEIZE CHIEF NEWSPAPERS

Berlin Radicals Control Press And Threaten Ebert-Scheidemann Government

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 7.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The counter-movement of the Liebknecht group has resulted in the occupation of the great political newspapers, notably the Vorwarts, and of the Wolff Agency. The mob used hand-grenades and has posted machine-guns in front of the buildings. However, they did not succeed in taking the Central Post Office and it seems that the Majority Socialists have organised, on their side, a demonstration of their supporters to enable them to protect their government. They also have at their disposal the loyal troops under the command of the Prefect of Police, Eichhorn, who has the power, with these troops, to deal with the rioters. The situation is still critical but it does seem as if the Ebert-Scheidemann government is endangered.

Mongolian Sketches Placed On Exhibition

An exhibition of drawings and water colors depicting life of inner Mongolia, ceremonies, types and anthropological studies done by Mr. Alexander Jacobliff during a four months' trip through the country, started at the Royal Asiatic Society Lecture Hall yesterday. The pictures will be on exhibition until January 15.

Fifty drawings, some in sanguina, a red chalk, and others in sepia, and 70 water color studies make up the display. The scenes are laid and types taken from the country many miles northwest of Kalgan. Mr. Jacobliff, sent to China a year ago by the Petrograd Academy, made the trip through Mongolia on horseback.

The drawings of Llama types and Llama ceremonies are particularly good and in order to bring out the facial characteristics, the artist has drawn many types larger than life size.

Many people saw the display yesterday. The public is admitted without charge.

The New Map Of Europe?

Frank H. Simonds, military expert of The New York Tribune, thinks that the coming Peace Conference will result in a new map of Europe, approximately as above.

Col. Roosevelt's Funeral Spartan In Simplicity

By Own Wish All Ceremony Is Omitted, Even Flowers And Eulogy

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 7.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Flags are at half mast at the White House and at all public buildings in respect to Theodore Roosevelt. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, have ordered flags at half-mast on every ship, every shore station of the navy, and every army post or camp at home or abroad.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., January 7.—Theodore Roosevelt died peacefully while asleep. In accordance with his last wishes the funeral on Wednesday will be of Spartan simplicity. First there will be prayer services at the family home attended only by relatives. Then there will be services at the church at 12:45 p.m. but there will be no music, no eulogy, no honorary pallbearers and no flowers.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt received Monday night a cablegram of sympathy from President Wilson sent from the French-Italian frontier. It said: "Please accept my heartfelt sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband, the news of which has shocked me very much." Five hundred other messages of sympathy from all sources and ranks were received.

Army airplanes are maintaining a ceaseless patrol over Sagamore Hill, the home of Colonel Roosevelt, where his body lies. The planes occasionally swoop down to drop laurel wreaths among the elms near the mansion.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt, the Colonel's son, discussing the request that the nation be allowed to accord national honors at the funeral of the Colonel, said that a national memorial service might be held in Washington later but the funeral tomorrow would have to be private in accordance with the Colonel's wishes.

POINCARE WIRES REGRET

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 7.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from New York states that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, formerly President of the United States, died on Monday morning after a few days' illness.

As soon as the death of Mr. Roosevelt was known, the flags were half-masted on all the vessels, at all the naval stations and at all corps headquarters of the army in the United States and abroad.

President Poincare has telegraphed his condolences to the sons of Colonel Roosevelt, who are officers in the American army and who are at present stationed in Coblenz. M. Poincare was the first to telegraph to Mr. Roosevelt's sons.

FAMILY AT BEDSIDE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 6.—Colonel Rosevelt died at 4 o'clock in the morning. Only immediate members of the family were present. Since the New Year Colonel Roosevelt had been confined to his home at Oyster Bay with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

DEEP REGRET IN JAPAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 6.—The death of Colonel Roosevelt has caused a shock here. The newspapers are filled with expressions of condolence and also with high tributes to his statesmanship, his disinterested friendship for Japan and his exalted personal character. Some call him the embodiment of the spirit of America. Seldom has the death of a foreign statesman been so deeply and widely lamented here.

Mr. Richards Resigns Seat On The Council

Vacancy Will Not Be Filled Until 1919 Elections

Mr. E. C. Richards has resigned as a member of the Municipal Council, his resignation being accepted with regret, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette.

It is stated that the vacancy caused by Mr. Richards' resignation will not be filled until the election of Councillors for 1919. The vacancy created in the membership of the Works Committee will be filled by Mr. E. C. Pearce.

U.S. Internal Revenue Yields $621,697,000 Taxes In Five Months

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 7.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Treasury issued a report today that tax collections on internal revenue from July 1 to December 1, 1918, were $621,697,000.

Appeal To Specials To Stay In Service

Unlikely That Foreign Police Branch Will Be Filled This Year

An appeal to the men enrolled as Special Constables to continue in their services, which are characterised as invaluable during the past year, is issued by the Municipal Council in this week's Municipal Gazette.

There is little prospect, it is stated, of filling the vacancies now existing in the foreign branch of the Police force before the end of the year, so that it is a matter of urgency to maintain the strength of the Special branch at the number originally fixed. The Council invites further applications from male residents of the Settlement over 21 and not belonging to either the Fire Department or the Volunteers.

WILSON TO RETURN TO U.S. AND BACK TO EUROPE AGAIN

Wants To Be In Washington For Closing Of Congress

STAY TO BE SHORT

Plans Another Trip To France To Attend Peace Conference

ENDS ITALIAN TOUR

President Lavish In Praise Of Italy In Speech At Turin

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 7.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson arrived here on his return from Italy. It was announced here today that President Wilson plans to return to the United States to attend the closing sessions of the present Congress and will then come back to France later to attend the peace conference.

On Sunday President Wilson journeyed from Rome to Milan. It rained heavily on the entire trip but at Genoa the rain failed to prevent the program from being carried out. Bareheaded, President Wilson laid a wreath on the staue of Columbus and made a speech of tribute to Columbus. He closed, saying: "Being free, America desires to show others how they also may share the freedom of the world."

In the demonstrations at Milan American secret service men said they never had taken any President through such scenes of demonstration or through such great crowds. The throngs were orderly but wild with enthusiasm and thousands rushed Mr. Wilson determined in their attempts to kiss his hands or his clothing.

Makes Speech In Turin
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Turin, January 5.—President Wilson at luncheon here today said:

"Your Excellency and fellow citizens: You show your welcome in many delightful ways and in no more delightful way than that in which you have shown it today. The words which the Mayor has uttered have touched me very much and I have been both touched and stimulated by the words which the Signor has so kindly uttered on behalf of the Government of this great Kingdom. It is very delightful to feel my associating with that Government and with this city, and I know how much and with what vitality Italian effort comes out of this great center of industry and thought. As I passed through your streets I had this sensation, a sensation which I have often had in my own dear country at home, a sensation of friendship, of close sympathetic contact. I could have believed myself in an American city.

"I felt more than that; I felt what I have also felt at home, that the real blood of a Republic flowed in the streets and in the veins of these plain people, who more than some of the rest of us have borne the stress and burden of the war. Think of the price at which you and at which I have purchased the victory which we have won. Think of the price of blood and treasure not only, but the price of tears, the price of hunger on the part of little children, the hopes delayed or dismayed; prospects that bore heavy upon the hearts of us who plan battles. Those of us who conceive politics do not bear the burden of it: we direct and others execute; we plan and others perform, and the conquest of the spirit is greater than the conquest of arms. These are the people that never let go. They say nothing, they merely live from day to day determined that the glory of Italy or the glory of the United States shall not depart from her.

Alludes To Cavour

"I have been thinking as I passed through your streets and stood here that this was the place of the labor of the great Cavour, and I thought how impossible many of the things which have happened in Italy since, how impossible the great achievements of Italy in the last three years would have been without the work of Cavour. Ever since I was a boy one of my treasured portraits has been a por-

trait of Cavour, because I have read of him. The way in which that man's mind took in the nations, the national scope, the strong determined patriotic endeavor that never allowed obstacles to dismay and always stood at the side of the King and planned the great things which the King was enabled to accomplish; and I had another thought. This is a great industrial city. Perhaps you, gentlemen, think of the members of your Government and the members of the other Governments who are going to confer in the city of Paris as the real makers of war and peace. But we are not. You are the makers of war and of peace.

"The pulse of the modern world beats on the farm and in the mine and in the factory. The plans of the modern world are made in the counting house. The men that do the business of the world now share the destinies of the world, and peace or war is now in a large measure in the hands of those who connect the commerce of the world. That is one reason why, unless we establish friendships, unless we establish sympathies, we clog all the processes of modern life. As I have several times said, you cannot trade with a man who does not trust you and you will not trade with a man whom you do not trust. Trust is the very vital life and breath of business and suspicion and unjust national rivalries stand in the way of trade, stand in the way of industry. A country is owned and dominated by the capital that is invested in it. I do not need to instruct you, gentlemen, in that fundamental idea. In proportion as foreign capital comes in among you and takes its hold, in that proportion does foreign influence come in and take its hold, and therefore the processes of capital are in actual sense the processes of conquest.

Responsibility For Peace

"I have only this suggestion before we go to Paris to conclude a peace and you stay here to continue it. We can start the peace, it is your duty to continue it. We can only make the large conclusions, you constantly transact the detail which constitutes the processes or the life of a nation.

"And so it is very delightful to me to stand in this company and feel that we are not foreigners to each other. We think the same thoughts, we entertain the same purposes, we have the same ideals and this war has done this inestimable service: it has brought nations into close vital contact, so that they feel the pulses that are in each other, so that they know the purposes by which each is animated. We know in America a great deal about Italy because we have so many Italian fellow citizens. When Baron Sonnino was arguing the other day for the extension of the sovereignty of Italy over Italian populations I said: 'I am sorry we cannot let you have New York, which I understand is the greatest Italian city in the world.' I am told that there are more Italians in New York City than in any city in Italy and I am proud to be President of a nation which contains so large an element of the Italian race because, as a student of literature, I know the genius that has originated in this great nation, the genius of thought and of poetry and of philosophy and of music, and I am happy to be a part of a nation which is enriched and made better by the introduction of such elements of genius and of inspiration.

"May I not again thank the representatives of this great city and the representatives of the Government for the welcome which they have given me and say again, for I can not say it too often, Viva L'Italia!"

Official Inspection Of Opium Is Begun

(Continued from Page 1)

also be true in the smaller hotels and lodging houses.

Nearly a hundred persons, including the officials in charge of the work, were on hand at the Jardine godown yesterday morning at 9 o'clock when the examination of the 690-odd chests in that place was begun.

The opium examined yesterday was all Patna, or "ball" opium, save for two chests of Malwa opium which were opened at the request of some of those in attendance. The work was done under the supervision of Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the special commissioner from Peking, and was under the observation of Mr. Robson, Customs opium expert, and Mr. L. W. Dupre, prominent local chemical expert, who is acting for the government. Also participating in the examination were Mr. Fung Kuo-shun, Customs Superintendent, and other Chinese and foreign Customs officials. Many prominent foreign and Chinese workers for the suppression of the opium trade were present during the day.

As each chest was opened the balls of opium were counted and thrown into a large wooden rack. From the lot the authorities and representatives picked out certain balls which were chopped in half and examined and passed around among the spectators for inspection. The air of the godown was soon filled with the musty sweet smell of the drug and the dust from the poppy leaf husk about the balls.

44 Chests Inspected

During the day 44 chests were opened and inspected. The work was slower in the morning owing to the formalities in connection with the beginning of the work, only 18 chests being handled in the forenoon, but toward the close of the day the process had begun to speed up and it is expected that faster work will be done beginning today. It is anticipated, however, that the inspection may take about three weeks to complete.

After a few boxes had been opened and gone over short speeches were made by Mr. Chang, and Mr. Fung Kuo-shun. Mr. Chang stated that the stock had been previously examined when the Government contemplated the sale of the drug to a medical syndicate. Two hundred and ninety-five chests had actually been taken over by the syndicate. He introduced Mr. Dupre and the four Chinese experts who are working on the inspection and invited suggestions from the audience.

Mr. Feng Kuo-shun stated that there were 194 chests of Malwa opium and 448 chests of Patna in the Jardine, Matheson godown, while in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's godown there were 565 chests. These had been examined jointly last July by three experts representating his department and the syndicate. He said that coal lumps, inferior opium and shortage had been found in some of the chests. Although the syndicate took delivery of a certain number of chests the stock was still watched jointly by syndicate and government representatives.

No Adulteration Found

No traces of tampering or adulteration were discovered in the opium examined yesterday and the chests of Patna were found to contain each its forty balls of the drug.

Any tampering with this sort of opium would be very easy to detect, Mr. Robson said, because of the necessity of penetrating the outer husk, which would be readily apparent. All balls the shell of which looked suspicious would be cut open and examined. Substitutes may be made of pig's blood and fats which have all the appearance of opium but have not the smell. In addition to this test the examiners may fall back on chemical analysis, apparatus for which has been moved into the godown.

The chests when examined are nailed and wired up again and sealed with the Customs seal and the seals of the various government departments engaged in the supervision. The examined stock is to be kept under guard until time for transferring to the kilns in Pootung for burning. The date of the burning has been set for January 22.

The examination will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock.

AMERICAN POST OFFICE ESTABLISHES RECORD

Letter Mail Arriving Yesterday Sorted Three Hours After Ship Docks

The United States Postal Agency established a record for sorting mail yesterday afternoon. Shortly before three o'clock 1,073 bags were taken from the B.A.T. steamer Javary and all the letter mail was in the boxes before six o'clock. There were 50 sacks, including registered letters.

Six hundred and fifty sacks of parcel-post matter came to the American Post Office but it will be several days before it will be sorted because of the failure of local merchants to send for parcel post mail received on the Nanking.

Notices have been sent to consignees but they have not sent for the mail. The result is that the parcel-post room is half full of parcels brought here by the Nanking. Matter arriving yesterday was placed in another room and must be handled again before sorting.

Ecuador In Saturday

More mail from the United States will arrive Saturday morning at daylight on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador. The steamer was two days late arriving at Yokohama and in order to make up the time, will come here direct, omitting the usual call at Kobe. No details of Shanghai freight have yet been received.

The Ecuador will sail for Manila at nine o'clock Sunday morning from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Central Wharf.

News Brevities

The law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose announces its removal to 2 Kukiang Road.

* * *

The January drawing of the Powhattan Club War Savings Raffle last evening resulted as follows:

1st prize, $3,160 drawn by ticket No. 422.

2nd prize, $975 drawn by ticket No. 1,184.

3rd prize, $730 drawn by ticket No. 1,485.

Eleven consolation prizes of $200 each drawn by tickets Nos. 116, 44, 384, 349, 983, 319, 1,050, 702, 812, 112 and 27. Total prizes, $7,065.

* * *

Hongkong papers announce the award of a knighthood to Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., a prominent Chinese of that city. The recipient of the title will be known as Sir Boshan Wei Yuk. He had the distinction of serving on the committees of almost every public board appointed during the last 20 years and on the Hongkong Legislative Council as one of the unofficial members. He was instrumental in establishing peace and good order at Canton during the days of the 1911 Revolution, thus averting bloodshed and general poverty. He is also the possessor of the Swedish Order of Wasa, First Class, conferred on him by King Gustav V. of Sweden for valuable services rendered in expanding Sino-Swedish trade.

* * *

A clash took place between Japanese and Chinese soldiers from a misunderstanding arising from the loading of the field postal matters into a train leaving Harbin for Manchouli on December 28. Ten Chinese soldiers finally fired and Lieut.-Col. Yoshimura, staff officer of the Twelfth Division, was slightly wounded. The matter is now being investigated and negotiated between the military authorities of the two countries.

* * *

One case of cerebrospinal fever among the foreign residents of the Settlement is reported in the Health Officer's return of communicable diseases for last week. Other cases reported included one of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever.

* * *

Five men appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with having stolen 100 sacks of salt from a godown on Yalu Road Monday night. One of the accused has had 14 previous convictions in the Mixed Court and the others had each been convicted from one to six times. The case was remanded one week.

* * *

A Chinese clerk employed by the Government Post Office was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday morning for theft of stamps from parcels. When caught by the officials he admitted his guilt and said that he sold the stamps, 85 cents worth, to a man who called at the Post Office. He pleaded that the end of the year was approaching and that he had a mother, wife and child to support.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.—Chief officer of the Kwangtah, Mr. E. Strandell, returned from sick leave.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.—Chief officer of the Esang, Mr. E. B. Smith, transferred to the Kiangwo; chief officer of the Kiangwo, Mr. F. C. Everett, sent to Shanghai for orders; chief officer of the Loongsang, Mr. W. Forrester, to the Esang; chief officer of the Esang, Mr. T. O'Hare, on sick leave; Mr. K. D. Noble, appointed second officer of the Wosang; second officer of the Wosang, Mr. W. C. Youngs, on reserve; second engineer of the Koonshing, Mr. C. M. Anderson, to the Loongwo; second engineer of the Loongwo, Mr. E. Scott, to the Koonshing.

$1 opens a Savings Account.
$100 opens a Checking Account.

RESIDENCES OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

Anking, Canton, Changsha, Changteho, Chengchow, Chungking, Chaling, Chongtu, Chao Hsien, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Changchow, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Foochow, Fukien, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hinghwa, Hankow, Huchow, Juchow, Juning, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kiangsi, Kweichowfu, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Liaochow, Liling, Luchowfu, Luho, Lingtienkang, Loting, Mohei, Mintsing, Manila, Mienchih, Mokanshan, Minghow Nanking, Nantungchow, Nanchang, Nanlinghsien, Ng Sauh, Ningpo, Peking, Pakoi, Pootung, Pukow, Shanghai, Soochow, Sutsien, Shanhaikwan, Swatow, Siangtan, Shenchowfu, Suining, She Ki Chen, Siccawei, Shenchow, Shaowu, Shoahsing, Shekiang, Siling, San Yuan Hsien, Sungkiang, Taianfu, Taifeng, Tsingkiangpu, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tunjeh, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Tsinan, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wusih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yehinglong, Yochow, Yenchang.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

ANSWERS ARE FILED TO PLAYERS' PETITIONS

Mr. W. L. Merriman, Responding To 9th Cavalry Suits, Pleads Privilege

Answers were filed in the United States Court for China yesterday by Mr. W. L. Merriman to suits brought by Roy Parker, Carl Glass, John Stewart, Alexander Evans, James L. Johnson and William R. Jordon, 9th Cavalry baseball players, each for Taels 10,000 for defamation of character.

Mr. Merriman, through his attorneys, Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, pleads privilege. He denies the petitions set forth by each defendant that, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan and understanding between defendant and Mr. R. D. Bunn and Mr. W. S. Jackson and other members of the Shanghai Race Club, and wrongfully and maliciously intending to injure plaintiffs, he wrote and published the letter set forth in the plaintiffs' petitions. Mr. Merriman further answers that, at the time the letter was written, he was a member of the Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club and the representative of the Municipal Council on the Shanghai Recreation Ground Committee and the letter was written in the course of an investigation of the conduct of 9th Cavalry players during or in the playing of the game with Meiji University, August 3.

Mr. Merriman submits that the letter was written and published only to persons who had a common interest with him in the matters complained of and it was his duty, in his official capacity, to write the letter of which the plaintiffs complain. The letter was written without malice toward the plaintiffs and in the honest belief that the matters stated were true, says the answer. Mr. Merriman asks that the petitions be dismissed with costs.

Siberian Relief Concert

In addition to instrumental numbers by Mr. Sykora and Mr. Sklarevski, the program of the Allied War Relief Concert at the Lyceum Theater Saturday night will include Russian dances by Mr. Nicolas Ivanoff and Miss Olga Drosdova, of the Imperial Ballet, Petrograd.

Much appreciation has been expressed for the generosity of Mr. Sklarevski and Mr. Sykora in consenting to turn this concert over for war relief purposes. They had originally arranged the concert as their farewell but on hearing of the plight of the Siberian refugees and the need for help agreed to make their farewell a benefit concert instead.

The concert will be under the patronage of Lady Fraser and Madame Grosse. Booking is at Moutrie's and in view of the quality of the artists and the object of the concert a packed house is expected.

Far Eastern Review

The Far Eastern Review begins the year auspiciously. The January number, just off the press, contains much that is of value to those who want to feel the pulse of modern China and much of human interest. In the first place, there is the draft of China's revised tariff, the schedule that is now before the Powers for ratification. This is the first publication of the document over which the representatives of the nations have deliberated for more than a year. It is of importance to every business man in the Far East.

The leading article of the month is Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews' story of a trip across little known Yunnan. It is, like all writing of Mr. Andrews, absorbing in its interest. "Throttling Industries in China" is a graphic illustration of how progress in China is obstructed by corruption and superstition. "A Chinese Chemist's Shop" is a sparkling bit of writing on something with which few foreigners are familiar and all are curious, Chinese medicine. Another article of human interest is "The Human Cab Horse of China," a concrete story of the lot of the ricsha coolie, told in interesting detail. "Reforms in Chinese Justice" tells what is being done to fit China to undertake the administration of its courts on its own responsibility.

Financial, engineering and political news, with editorial comment on Far Eastern problems, completes a very good issue.

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Pianist
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SNOWFALL IN SHANTUNG BETTERS CROP OUTLOOK

Hope For Improvement Over Previous Years; Slow Mail Service Brings Complaint

China Press Correspondence

Laichowfu, Shantung, January 1.—New Year's Day finds a good snow falling. This heightens the expectation of a good crop for 1919. The past few years in places around here have been marked by bad crops. The past harvest was better than usual. People say that the debts from the bad years are carried over to the one or two good years that come and they offset the few good harvests.

There has been a great deal of sickness this autumn, influenza carrying off many. With the coming of cold weather and snow it was hoped that the pestilence would subside. There seems to be some of it left yet, as it breaks out anew. He have lost no pupils from mission schools, but we learn that one of the governmen middle school pupils was taken by it.

It is very much to be wished that the mail service in this part of Shantung could be improved. We learn that the government is sending a commission to foreign countries to study mail service. Some small improvements could be made at once, without the delay of sending to other countries to learn things. We hear constant complaint of the slowness of this service. The hitch seems to come in several places. The service from Chefoo west to Hwanghsien is under the control of the Chefoo office; from Hwanghsien west is under control of the Tsinan office. Right where their jurisdictions meet is a convenient place to delay the mails and each puts the responsibility on the other fellow.

Again, the Shanghai office has been requested to send mails belonging to this office by train to Tsinan and overland from Weihsien. This is a fast delivery. It seems impossible to get the idea into the heads of the clerks in Shanghai that practically all mail, even that marked "by train," should not be sent to Chefoo. In winter there is possibly one steamer a week from Shanghai to Chefoo. The result is that our papers and parcels are delayed from a week to ten days or two weeks. An illustration of what might be done is their treatment of the Pingtu office just thirty miles south. They get mail quickly from Shanghai, as all is sent by train. Often they have letters several days before we do because our mail is piled up or delayed along the Chefoo route.

RETURNED STUDENTS IN WUHAN CITIES DINE

Newly Organised Club In Hankow Holds New Year's Eve Banquet

China Press Correspondence

Hankow, January 4.—On New Year's Eve just as history was turning its most brilliant page, there were gathered, at Poo Hai Tsung Hotel, Hankow, in its spacious dining hall, which had been most tastefully decorated with college flags and evergreens, fifty-five Western returned students, to celebrate the first annual banquet of the Wu-Han Western Returned Students' Club.

At eight o'clock, all were seated at the tables, which had been arranged in the shape of an E, probably implying that the engineering profession predominates in the club.

The members present represented institutions of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and almost every well-known college of the United States of America.

During the progress of the banquet, General C. E. Liu, the most versatile linguist present, gave recitations in several languages, and the occasion was rendered still livelier by college songs and yells, in which Yale, Lehigh, Cornell, Michigan and Purdue competed for honors.

The regular program was ushered in with a toast to the Chinese Republic by the toastmaster of the occasion, Dr. Z. T. K. Woo. The speakers on the program were Dr. Jeme Tien-yew, Gen. C. E. Liu and Mr. Q. L. Young.

Dr. Jeme, the president of the club, after mentioning the social significance of the gathering, outlined the main objects of the club, which is to bring men of various talents and training and of different professions together into one body for the exchange of ideas and for co-operation to promote the best interests of the country.

Mr. Chu Pau-fay, Yale '85, now resident at Shanghai, after a long and strenuous life of public service, happened to be present as a guest and was called upon for a speech. The program was a complete success. A duet on stringed intruments by Messrs. Go Kheh-ghee and H. S. Chuck led the musical numbers. Then followed a vocal solo by Mr. Go Kheh-ghee, Cantonese music by Mr. F. T. Young, Hawaiian songs by Messrs. S. T. Kong, H. S. Chuck and M. Y. Chung, and a violin and guitar duet by Messrs. M. Y. Chung and H. S. Chuck. Last came some magical stunts of the most bewilderin nature rendered by Mr. Y. T. Chen.

Magic At The Isis

A remarkable and entertaining program of magic was given last evening at the Isis Theater by Jose Leyes, transformist. This apt magician carries in his repertoire a number of new and puzzling tricks and his performance was enthusiastically received by the audience.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending January 4:

Police Force.—1st Class Constable C. W. Morgan is promoted to be 3rd Class Sergeant from January 1.

Health Department.—The temporary service of Nurse D. T. Heal will terminate on December 31, 1918.

The appointment of Nurse L. M. Dawson as Matron, Isolation Hospital for Chinese, is confirmed from September 17, 1918.

Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. H. Ross, Building Surveyor, from April 1.

Mr. E. Tompkins is appointed temporarily as Assistant Inspector from January 1.

The Council has learned with regret of the death on January 2, of Inspector J. Pringle.

Revenue Office.—Mr. C. H. Ridgway is appointed Tax Collector on three months' probation from February 1.

Voluntary War Service.

Police Force.—The Council has learnt with regret of the death on October 29, 1918, of Sergeant T. H. Odey, while serving with the Army Service Corps.

Japanese Get Control Over Only Chinese-Owned Road

Peking-Suiyuan Line Turned Over Through New Loan Granted By Military Director

China Press Correspondence

Peking, January 3.—From information that has come into my hands it is evident that the Ministry of Communications has parted with its undivided control of the one railway in China that had absolutely no foreign interest in it whatever, namely, the Peking-Suiyuan line, which has to considerable extent been placed in Japanese hands.

For some months before the end of last year the management of the railway was advertising a fifth short term loan, for domestic issue. The total amount of this loan was four million silver dollars, and the interest it bore was at the rate of seven and a half per mille per month, or nine percent per annum. The time limit for subscription to the loan was from July 1 to September 30 of last year, and repayment was to begin with 1919 and to be spread over four years repayment being made from the operating revenues of the railway.

At the end of the period of subscription it was seen that less than a million silver dollars' worth of bonds had been taken up. The Director General of the railway, General Ting, then proposed that the remaining bonds should be offered to certain Japanese financial interests, but his associate directors objected, pointing out that, as the railway had been built with the surplus revenue of the Peking-Mukden railway, the more reasonable course would be to approach the Peking-Mukden authorities for funds if they were actually required. The Director General would not hear of this, and for the time being dropped the matter. He then quietly managed to get rid of those who had opposed his scheme, and this being done he has handed over all the remaining bonds, amounting to over three million dollars' worth, to Japanese financiers, who have advanced against them only eighty-five percent of their face value, thus accommodating General Ting at the rate of very nearly eleven percent. Not only so, but there are special agreements between the parties taking up the bonds and the directorate of the railway, arrangements sanctioned by Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, by which the railway binds itself, whenever funds or materials are required by the railway for any purpose whatever, to give the lenders a preference.

The arrangement now made introduces into the control of the Peking-Suiyuan railway, which was the only railway in China in which there was not a foreign interest, a Japanese element. The whole transaction is regarded here as a piece of supererogative chicanery; for, in the first place, the loan was not essential to the working of the railway; in the second place, the conversion of a domestic loan into a foreign one has no authorisation in precedent or principle; thirdly, the financial terms of the transaction are regarded as harsh; fourth, the Director General of the railway is a confirmed militarist; fifth, the recent pronouncement of the Japanese authorities with respect to loans seems to have been of no effect; and finally, the privileges attached to the loan, as well as the price at which conversion from the domestic to the foreign state has been effected, are such as no domestic lenders could hope to extract from the railway, and it is considered extremely unfair to give these advantages to foreigners whilst not offering them to Chinese.

It is held that had the directorate of the railway offered precisely the same terms to Chinese syndicates, namely, taking up at eighty-five and preferential rights in supplying further funds and material, there would have been no difficulty whatever in getting the loan taken up domestically. Incidentally it is pointed out that General Ting is the gentleman who made it possible for Japanese interests to secure control of the Hankow electric light and water works, three years ago.

U.S. NAVAL APPOINTMENT

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 7.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today the appointment of Rear Admiral Joshua McKean as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations succeeding Captain W. W. Pratt.

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News and Views in the World of Books

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Tales Of The Sea During The War

Alfred Noyes Writes From His Experiences 'The Walking Shadows'

Walking Shadows. By Alfred Noyes. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A good many years have gone by since Alfred Noyes won a reputation as a writer of verse. Now for the first time he comes forward as a writer of short stories, and with this collection, entitled "Walking Shadows," shows himself possessed of a marked gift for this especial and very difficult form of literary art. Of course the stories are unequal in merit, but all are good, and many have in them a real poetic quality; what was, perhaps, less to be expected, they show a keen feeling for plot. With only two exceptions, they are stories of the war; very grave and even grim, some of them, while others have a genuine comic spirit, none the less delightful because behind the comedy the shadow of tragedy inevitably lurks.

These comedy tales are two; "Uncle Hyacinth" and "The Man from Buffalo." Of these, the first is the better, the intensely amusing very well worked out story of a German spy, who discovered that the liner upon which he was a passenger—a ship belonging to a neutral nation—had been chosen as one to be "sunk without trace" by the U-boats. Having a strong objection to any sort of grave, watery or otherwise, he at once began to send frantic wireless messages in a somewhat inadequate code. What happened to those messages, and how it came about that the spy, with true Teutonic lack of decency, presently rejoiced to find himself in a situation which would have humiliated to the very dust any one who was not a German, the reader must have the pleasure of finding out for himself. Not quite so clever, not quite so irresistibly funny, but clever and amusing nevertheless, is the tale of "The Man from Buffalo," Matthew Hudson, whose converted yacht, the Morning Glory, was working with a fleet of British trawlers. Mr. Matthew Hudson was a person with a sense of drama as well as a sense of humor, and when the Morning Glory met a German cruiser, he staged an admirable performance, himself playing the rôle of "the kind of American they'll recognise," and leading it all up to a most effective climax which the boches entirely failed to appreciate.

A very different sea tale is that of "The Creative Impulse," which is at once an excellent study in psychology, and a grim and thrilling story of what happened on a certain German submarine—a submarine which never returned to harbor. Indeed, most of these tales show an unusually fine combination of theme and dramatic plot. "The Lighthouse," which fails to be entirely convincing because the example given of the hero's writings does not accord either with Mr. Noyes' description of them or with the personality of their supposed author, is nevertheless, interesting and well developed, with the underlying meaning clearly indicated. "May Margaret," one of the best stories in the book, is a tale, not of the sea, but of the battlefront near Arras, and a woman's search for the grave of her dead lover.

"The Lusitania Waits" is perhaps a trifle over-fanciful, despite the beauty of its descriptions, while "The Log of the Evening Star," well written and ingenious as it is, somehow fails to produce quite the shivery effect evidently aimed at. "Marooned," however, one of the few non-war tales, is a distinctly unusual story of what happened to a young woman, rich, cultivated, a fine musician, treacherously deserted on an out-of-the-way island in the Southern Pacific. The descriptions of the island are exquisite, and the way in which the whole is woven together is worthy of praise. The two brief tales with which the book concludes are sketches rather than stories. "The Garden on the Cliff," an old fisherman's story of Cap'n Ellis, retired, and his little flower garden on the cliff, is a charming bit, sympathetically and delicately written. Equally well done, but of a broader significance, is "The Hand of the Master," an episode of the early days of the war, told by one Jonathan Martin, a portrait painter. The incident related is very simple, yet it epitomises much of the change brought about by the war, a change even more significant than that indicated by the other symbol of which it tells, the "great bar of red bearing the words 'Kitchener wants a hundred thousand men,'" half obliterating the decadent serpent woman poster.

EDGEWATER

Edgewater People. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. With frontispiece. Harper and Bros. $1.35 gold net.

Mrs. Freeman's new book "Edgewater People" is a volume which contains about a dozen short stories, of that New England village type which has so long been associated with her name. In this new book, so the author explains in a "Foreword," she has endeavored to show something of "the growth and multiplication of villages," such growth as that by which Barr Center, Barrby-the-Sea, and South Bar developed. Her intention was to write stories of four villages that "are stories of a fourfold individual standing out against his rural background, essentially the same, yet of a different aspect to each observer." Of this rather ambitious program, however, it must be said that little or nothing has been realised; the locale of these stories seems to be always that sea village of which the author has been writing for so many years. The difference in the four villages in which these tales are set is never noticed by the reader, and the stories themselves are in effect tales of some especial individual, of the two Matthews sisters, Dora and Ann, of old Zenas Lord or of John Dunn or Sarah Edgewater or any one of the other characters who are each the center of some particular story. The Sarah Edgewater who gives her name to the first, and incidentally one of the poorest tales in the book, does indeed appear in several of them, and her personality has its influence upon other people; apart from this, the tales have little or no essential relationship to one another. However, it is the handsome, middle-aged, well-to-do Sarah Edgewater, a spinster who in her youth had had her one lover stolen from her, and that by her own sister, who is perhaps the person one remembers best after closing the volume, and this despite the fact that the "story with a moral" in which she first appears is nearly all moral and very little story.

The tale which follows this opening one, "The Old Man of the Fields," is a rather prettily told, highly sentimentalised little sketch of a life reclaimed at its very close, thanks in great measure to the innocent good-will of a blue-eyed little girl. Next comes a tale of one of those queer, eccentric fixed ideas which Mrs. Freeman so often discovers in the inhabitants of New England, and then comes a really admirable story, the best in the book—"Value Received." This story is deftly and tenderly handled, the spiritual drama underlying the seemingly commonplace events being well brought out. There is no possible comparison between it and the very long-winded and sentimental tale of "The Flowering Bush," which follows it, or "The Outside of the House," which comes next. "The Liar" is somewhat better than either of these two, though it is rather machine-made, and Selma Woodsun such an unspeakable fool that one feels a trifle sorry for the man who undertakes to look after her, even though this undertaking does bring about an entirely conventional "happy ending."

"Sour Sweetings" is a decided improvement on these tales, containing as it does a really excellent bit of character study in the portrait of Jane Whittemore, and "Both Cheeks" is rather cleverly told, the tale of a pacifist who "had to have his own cheeks hammered" before he could get any sense into his head. But as his instructor presently remarked, "When a man's hit himself it sort of drives things home," and Zenas Lord was a thoroughly reformed character before the evening ended.

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WHERE YOUR HEART IS

Where Your Heart Is. By Beatrice Harraden. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. $1.50 (gold).

In Tamar Scott, spinster, of Dean Street, Soho, dealer in precious stones and antique jewelry, generally known to her clients as T. Scott, Miss Harraden has done a full-length portrait. Long ago a man had said of her: "T. Scott reserves all her manners for minerals only. No one else need apply." Here is the author's description of T. Scott:

"She was a woman of about 42 years of age, of middle stature, not slight, not solid, dignified in bearing, quiet, yet giving the impression of one having a fund of fierceness in reserve, either for attack or repulse. She was a Jewess, but not of pronounced type, with dark hair and black eyes, and with a mouth fine and sensitive, but undoubtedly sullen. She was sullen, too, sullen and sulky and uncommonly rude at times."

T. Scott's induration in her business, the carapace of greed which impenetrably sheathes her, her indulgence in her major passion, a craving for previous stones, a craving half of the beauty worship but half of the miser, are made visable for the reader. Here is no mere piling on of unlovely eccentricity to be melted later by a shock—shock of war or any other. Miss Harraden has avoided that pitfall, the bane of novelists and playwrights who have made fiction of the great war. The war has been made too much a lever for regeneration. In "Where Your Heart Is" we do not get the sense of the war used mechanically without deep feeling, an immersion in its deeper spiritual values. T. Scott's conversion comes slowly, and it comes from within. It is absolutely convincing.

She had lived in a sort of ivory tower, a tiny world of her own. She cheated and made money and hoarded jewels. Bramfield, a diamond merchant, with a son in the service, has loved her for years; but T. Scott, sexless in her preoccupations, has deliberately and consistently ignored him. The change begins when she goes to appraise a collection of jewels left by James Thornton, an archaeologist, in Yorkshire. Here T. Scott, as well as the reader, meets an entirely delightful family. There is Rupert, the elder son, who has been wounded in the war; the irrespressible Tom, and the two girls, Winifred and Marion, besides Mrs. Thornton, unconsolable because her husband had been collecting jewels for years without letting her know. T. Scott's relations with the family continue throughout the book; Rupert especially likes her, and this affection warms her, softens her habitual and somewhat assumed affectation of heartlessness. She goes to Belgium after some jewels, but comes in contact with American and British relief workers, and ends by taking care of a refugee's baby—she, T. Scott.

It is a honestly done study in character with a note of spiritualism spun through it, in Rupert's speculations, that is convincing and impressive because it comes from a character who, Miss Harraden has succeeded in impressing us, is a man to whom such intuitions might come.

BIRDS OF PREY

Birds Of Prey. By George Bronson-Howard. Illustrated. W. J. Watt and Co. $1.50 (gold) net.

Mr. Bronson-Howard's latest volume, "Birds of Prey," bears the subtitle "Pages from the Book of Broadway." It is made up of a novelette and about a dozen short stories, most of them very long short stories indeed, all very similar in theme and material and treatment, all alike being stories of the Broadway of some fifteen or twenty years ago. The women who appear in its pages are most of them chorus girls, for though there is a very great deal about the theater, it is nearly always the theater of vaudeville and of musical comedy. Among the men are writers, actors, and rich roues, young and old; but it must be admitted that there is a decided lack of characterisation. The entire book has a sameness, an absence of color and variety, which makes it more than a little monotonous.

Mr. Bronson-Howard seems to know very well the type of existence with which he is in this book especially concerned; but he writes in a very superior and ex cathedra manner about humanity and existence in general. Especially does he preen himself upon his knowledge of women, and he has a good deal to say about the writers of "best sellers" and about America's neglect of literature and failure to appreciate what is really worth while in the arts. Many of his heroes are geniuses, and several of them give their chorus-girl friends excellent advice as to the best way in which to fleece the rich men who pursue them. One of those wise individuals is Robert Cameroon MacThyndall, usually known as Arcy MacTea, Teya Thiodolf's "friend," a newspaper reporter who is of material assistance to a millionaire, and thereby brings ruin to a particularly contemptible male creature "The Parasite." This story of "The Parasite" is the longest in the book and is followed by the tale of "Miss Fortune," which tells how a chorus-girl came a star by taking the advice of a "con" man whom she met one night in an opium den. Next comes the story of "The Front Row Girl," who "wanted everything in exchange for nothing," and did not get anything. "When the Piper of Hamelin Played Ragtime" is another story of a chorus girl who becomes famous, thanks in great measure to the joint efforts of a composer—later conductor of a symphony orchestra—a lyricist—destined to become a noted poet—and a librettist—later the Great American Novelist—who were all seeking vengeance upon an upstart young person, and so on and so forth, for a very great number of pages.

SHORT STORIES

Free and Other Stories. By Theodore Dreiser. New York: Boni & Liveright. $1.50 gold net.

Dreiser is one of the problems of contemporary fiction. He has his ardent admirers and, by way of compensation, an equally large public which refuses even to consider his work literature. "Sister Carrie," his first important novel, took the public more or less by storm. There was pretty general agreement as to the novel. But as to everything else he has written the differences of opinion are pronounced, and one might say, almost embittered. The present volume of short stories illustrates all the traits that earn Dreiser both his critics and his admirers. Vulgarity, lack of precision, color, intuition, a sort of moving-picture touch throughout, here also will turn many against him. He attempts a great variety of genres, in these tales, the O. Henry, the Barrie, the Bret Harte, and even Allegory of the Swift types, and in all he displays the same clumsiness of technique.

And yet, despite everything by bull-headed persistence, by repetition of crudity, by a sort of slam-dash of audacity, he nearly always manages to save himself from the commonplace. "Will You Walk Into My Parlor?" a story of cheap political blackmail, quite ordinary in its substance, gradually grows into a kind of reality because of the length to which it is drawn out and the painstaking detail of its telling. It ends by becoming fairly amusing. The same night he said of "The Cruise of the Idlewild," a thoroughly Barrie conception, but without a spark of Barrie's genius. For sentiment and whimsicality, Dreiser substitutes a make-believe joviality; for New York argot, something that is neither New York nor Chicago nor even small-town lingo. Nothing could be more irritating than these attempts at a dialect which he does not know and which he is too indolent even to try to keep up consistently. Nevertheless "The Cruise of the Idlewild" is by no means a failure nor unamusing. It is like the rest of the stories in this volume; it leaves Dreiser as great an enigma as ever.

THE RIGHT MARY

A Girl Named Mary. By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. Indianapolis: The Boobs-Merrill Co.

Fortunate indeed was the girl named Mary who needed assistance in any way and fell in with Mrs. Jaffrey, who lost her little girl when she was three years old, and befriended every Mary in her search for her lost baby. Her efforts were not always appreciated, but their ends were generally attained and many a wayward girl was reclaimed. In the end the lost was found and where least expected. But that was not all that fell to the mother's lot, for her own happiness also, which she had denied herself for many years, was attained.

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Soldiers At A Stormy Meeting Appoint A Committee To Investigate Them

CRAFT CHARGE ADMITTED

Wolff Says The New Democratic Party Gains Fast—Wireless Seized By Extremists

Berlin, November 29, (Associated Press).—The Soldiers' Council of Greater Berlin at a stormy plenary meeting today expressed dissatisfaction with the Executive Council of twenty-eight men by adopting a resolution appointing a representative from each of the seven regiments stationed in Berlin to weigh charges against the Executive Council and, if necessary, to reform the organisation.

The charges had been formulated by the Soldiers' Council of the Third Army Corps, which declared among other things that the Executive Council talked instead of acted. It was declared also that the executive had "shamefully debased the high aims of the councils, failed to effect co-operation with the soldiers in other parts of Germany, failed to protect the eastern border, and hindered every ordinary and practical work."

Speakers at the meeting sharply attacked the Executive Council and were applauded boisterously, while the meeting hardly permitted the members of the council to be heard. The soldiers tumultuously cheered a declaration that the Executive Council's control over the Government was unnecessary, since the soldiers had the fullest confidence in the Governmen and demanded the summoning of a constituent assembly as speedily as possible.

Accusations of inefficiency, desperatism, and grafting were supported by Herr Gerhardt, himself a member o the Executive Council. Gerhardt said that the executive formerly unanimously favored a speedy calling o the constituent assembly, but lately had succumbed to the pressure of the Leftists, or Radicals.

Philipp Scheidemann was applauded, but his defense was badly received by the soldiers. He admitted that everything had not gone as he wished but said he hoped to get along until a new central council had been summoned.

Scheidemann met the reproaches o the Bavarian delegates who were present by disclosing that the efforts o the Socialists during the war to secure autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine promised to be successful, but were stranded by the opposition of the King o Bavaria, who wished parts of Alsace Lorraine to be added to Bavaria.

The meeting adjourned until Saturday after soldiers from the army o the East had given warning that i there were disturbances in Berlin the Eastern troops would abandon Berlin and act independently.

Pleads For Democratic Party

The aims of the new German Democratic party, the appeal of which for comprehension and support has been sent to President Wilson, were outlined to the correspondent today by Theodor Wolff, editor-in-chief of the Tageblatt. It was on Herr Wolff's initiative that he party was formed. He said:

"Our party has been formed to support the republic, to further democratic reforms on a socialistic-economic basis, and to furnish a rallying point for the middle classes and keep them from falling into the power of the reactionaries. The party will naturally oppose Bolshevism with all means at its command. In other words, we aim to win and hold the middle classes to democracy."

Herr Wolff explained that, in keeping with the party's aims, all former members of the Progressive or other parties who have been active in militaristic and nationalistic agitation, or who, like Dr. Gustav Stresemann National-Liberal member of the Reichstag, have actively advocated the submarine campaign, have been flatly informed that, while they cannot be excluded from the party if they desire to join, they will, nevertheless, be rigorously excluded from any participation in its leadership.

"The party's membership is already colossal," said Herr Wolff, "and thousands of accessions are coming in daily. Virtually the whole Progressive Party membership, excepting a few on the extreme Right, will join, and many prominent Democrats who formerly stood so far to the Left that they were kept out of party councils. These include men like Hugo Preuss, Germany's foremost authority on constitutional law, who is now drafting a constitution for submission to the National Assembly; Professor Walther Schucking of Marburg University, Professor Gerlach, Deputy Fischbeck, and Professor Max Weber."

The Left wing of the National-Liberals is also furnishing recruits, according to Herr Wolff. These men include Prince Schoenach Carolath, Dr. M. J. Junck, Dr. Witting, President of the National Bank of Berlin, and others.

National-Liberals who opposed the reform of the Prussian franchise or favored the submarine campaign or annexationist policies will be excluded from leadership.

Herr Wolff declared that his party was by far the strongest in the empire next to the Socialists. It will favor the socialisation of certain industries,

Yank Soldiers With French Kiddies

Yankee soldiers in France enjoying the company of French kiddies, with whom they are extremely popular.

such as mines, and will demand that great estates be divided up for settlement by returning soldiers. The party holds, however, that private property shall not be touched without full compensation.

Extremists Seize The Wireless

A group of Independent Social Democrats closely identified with the Spartacus element of Dr. Liebknecht has seized control of all wireless stations in Germany and is now transmitting propaganda and other news, the Tageblatt says it is informed. Chancellor Ebert and Herr Haase on behalf of the Government, the newspaper adds, warn the press at home and abroad of this condition, and declare further that the Government will not assume responsibility for wireless information now being sent out of Germany.

The People's Council at Breslau, the Vossische Zeitung says, is considering an ultimatum to the Berlin Government demanding the immediate issuance of writs of election for a national assembly, in default of which Silesia threatens to secede from Russia. The fact that the coal mines of Silesia are the chief source of supply for North and Central Germany gives added significance to the Breslau report.

A red flag hoisted over the University of Leipzig at the behest of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council was hauled down tonight by a committee of the student body composed of soldiers just returned from the front. The students then posted a bulletin saying that their action was a protest against the menace to academic freedom. The notice also expressed shame and sorrow at the failure of the German people to present a united front in the heaviest hour of the nation's destiny."

Basketball

Young Men's Christian Association Day School basketball quintets defeated the American School first and second teams at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymnasium yesterday afternoon. The Americans lost the first-team game by the score of 27-13 and the second team was beaten 19-15 in a hard-fought game.

Kao's shooting was the feature of the game between the first teams, the "Y" star scoring 20 of his team's 27 points.

The summary:

American School 13		Y.M.C.A. Day School 27
D. Conysbell	lf	Willington Sung
P. Haskell	rf	William Kao
F. Simon	c	Bruce Wong
D. McGinnis	lg	Fatty Jue
T. McGinnis	rg	Alfred Tsu

Goals from floor: Haskell, 1; Conysbell, 2; Simon, 1; T. McGinnis, 1; Kao, 8; Wong, Sung, Tsu. Goals from fouls: Conysbell, 2; Simon, Kao, 4; Sung. Time: Two 15 minute periods. Referee: K. D. Yau. Timer: Wilson Jue. Scorer: Tom Chang.

American School 15		Y.M.C.A. Day School 19
Viking	lf	Thomas Mao
Haskell	rf	Henry Lee
M. Daniel	c	Tom Chang
Eitirech	lg	Kemp Yau
White	rg	Wolf Wong

Goals from floor: Haskell, 2; Viking, 2; Daniel, 2. Eitirech, Lee, Mao, 2; Tom, 5; Yau, 1. Goals from fouls: Daniel and Tom. Time: Two 15 minute periods. Referee: K. D. Yau. Timer: Wilson Jue. Scorer: Jue.

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IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

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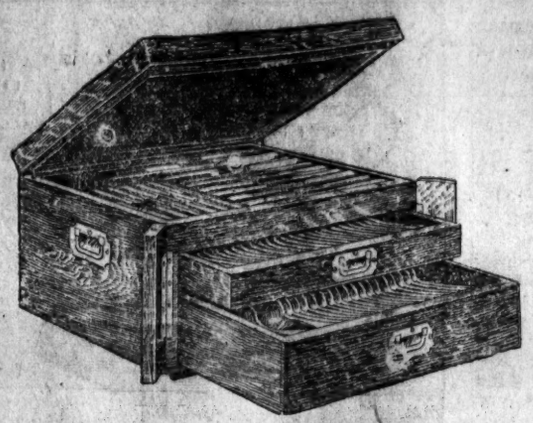

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JAPAN TRADE TREATIES ARE TO BE REVISED

Official Gazette Announcement Regarding System Of Choosing Committee Means Much

THE AFTER-WAR NECESSITY

America Only Nation As Yet Which Has Not Notified Japan Of Desire To Change

The Japanese Government is preparing now to revise its commercial treaties with friendly nations in view of the cessation of the war, which, it is stated, will bring about a complete evolution in the economic and tariff relations of the nations of the world. The Official Gazette of December 28 announces the system of appointment for a special committee to investigate this matter of treaty revisions. This provides that the committee shall consist of a chairman and 30 members, with special members to be added if need be; that the Foreign Minister shall be the chairman, the members to be selected by him from among the Kotokwan (high class officials) of the various departments and recommended to the cabinet for appointment; that the members shall be selected on the recommendation of the Foreign Minister.

Foreword of Big Events

The Tokio Asahi of December 28, in an exclusive article, explained the reason for the official notice and outlined what it says is the government plan.

As result of the European War, says the Asahi, the nations of the world have decided to make fundamental changes in their tariff policies, in order to be in an advantageous position in the now expected economic war. The Japanese Empire, in accordance, has also decided to organise a special treaty revision committee to keep pace with the general progress of the world.

To go back in history a little, it may be recalled that at the time of the last treaty revision under the administration of the late Marquis Komura, the then Foreign Minister, the conventions then in force were the so-called Mutsu treaties which were to expire on July 17, 1911. Three years before this expiration date, a committee to prepare for revision of treaties had been appointed under the Foreign Minister, consisting of high class officials of various departments, who investigated and decided upon the policy of revision. The committee, for instance, dealt with the fundamental principles of Japan's customs system, the right of land ownership by foreigners, the perpetual lease question, the coastal trade, etc., and the question of reciprocal tariffs and most favored nations. After conference with friendly foreign nations, the treaty revision was accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the Empire. The revised treaties went into effect from August, 1911, and are still in effect.

Nations Giving Notice

From the Empire's point of view, the Asahi states, the present treaties need not be materially altered, but, because of the effect of the European War, other nations find it necessary to alter their tariff policy fundamentally, and have expressed their desire to Japan to annul the Komura treaties or to revise them, so that treaty revision for Japan becomes inevitable.

Italy, for instance, announces her desire to annul at an early date the provisional agreement to continue the present treaty of commerce. France has made a similar declaration. England plans to effect a general tariff treaty, with a most favored nation clause.

Russia, in the time of M. Kerensky, annulled the Russo-Japanese treaty and the treaties with Germany and Austria became null and void through the declaration of war.

America Alone Silent

America is the only country with which the question of treaty revision has not yet arisen. With regard to commercial treaty relations with China, it was decided recently by the tariff revision commission to revise the tariff rate to an actual five percent for the Maritime Customs Service of the Chinese Government. But such revision is not sufficient by itself alone.

Inter-Allied Protection

Tariff revision is not altogether unnecessary even for the Empire, as Japan has been affected by the war as other nations have, and as representatives of the Empire participated in the Allied Economic Conference held in Paris two years ago, it will be necessary now to take measures to counteract any economic influence of enemy countries and such necessary steps as are called for the mutual action among the Allied nations.

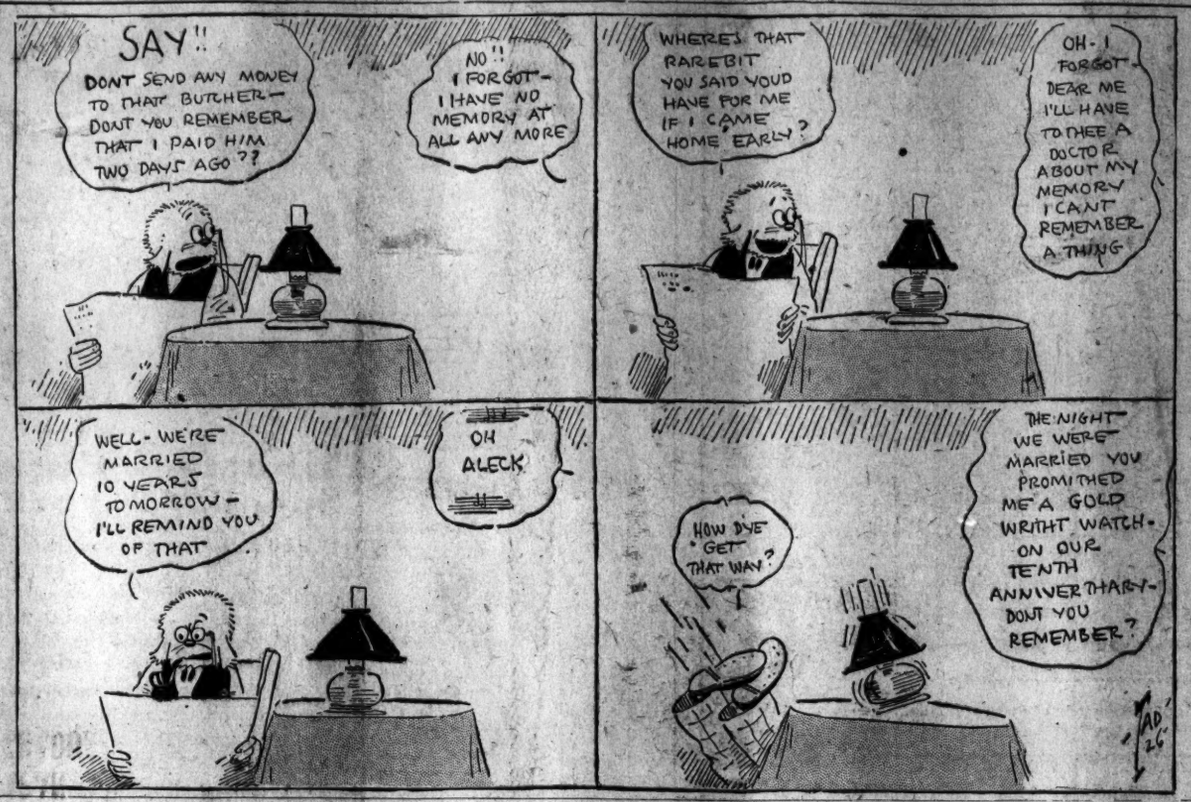
It is necessary, therefore, to consider foreign commercial treaty relations in order to maintain harmonious co-operation with the Allied nations.

Tentative Selections Made

Thus it has come about that the Imperial Japanese Government has seen fit to establish an official system for appointing the necessary special committee. It is understood that the committee is to establish a unity of service among those investigation committees now existing in the different departments.

The personnel of the committee is now under consideration, and some members have already been tentatively appointed. The personnel will be decided soon and the committee will have its first general meeting early in the spring.

Judge Rummy By Tad


SAY!!
DONT SEND ANY MONEY TO THAT BUTCHER— DONT YOU REMEMBER THAT I PAID HIM TWO DAYS AGO??
NO!! I FORGOT— I HAVE NO MEMORY AT ALL ANY MORE
WHERE'S THAT RAREBIT YOU SAID YOUD HAVE FOR ME IF I CAME HOME EARLY?
OH- I FORGOT— DEAR ME I'LL HAVE TO HEE A DOCTOR ABOUT MY MEMORY I CANT REMEMBER A THING
WELL- WE'RE MARRIED 10 YEARS TOMORROW— I'LL REMIND YOU OF THAT
OH ALECK
THE NIGHT WE WERE MARRIED YOU PROMITHED ME A GOLD WRITHT WATCH- ON OUR TENTH ANNIVERTHARY- DOUT YOU REMEMBER?
HOW D'YE GET THAT WAY?
TAD 26

JAMES HAZEN HYDE AND WIFE DIVORCED

Mrs. Hyde's Personal Attachment To Germany Leads To Decree In French Courts

Paris, November 30.—A final decree of the French Courts has been issued granting a divorce to James Hazen Hyde from Martha Leishman Hyde, daughter of John G. A. Leishman, former American Ambassador to Berlin. The divorce grew out of incompatibility, in which feeling over the war was the chief factor, and there is no other man or woman involved. The wife, although not pro-German, had a strong, personal attachment for Germany, because of her residence there when her father was Ambassador, and because her sister, the wife of a German Count, is still there.

Mr. Hyde, who has been a resident of Paris for many years, is ardently pro-French and frequently was embarrassed by the remarks of his wife concerning the people of Germany. A disagreement resulted and reached such a state last Spring that the wife took their son to Biarritz. There was an exchange of letters between the pair in which they agreed to separate. Later it was discovered that a financial settlement could be made more satisfactorily by means of a complete divorce. Mr. Hyde has given his former wife $20,000 outright, and placed in the hands of trustees property which will yield her $30,000 a year for life. Upon her death the property goes to the son.

The couple were married four years ago and have one child, who is to divide his time equally between the father and the mother.

JAPAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE IS MURDERER

Mother Hands Son Dagger In Court And He Attempts Suicide

Tokio, December 29.—A young man named Fukahori Seikichi, aged 27, who is a graduate of Waseda University, is under trial at the Tokio Preliminary Court on a double charge of murder and robbery. It will be remembered that on November 6th this man, it was alleged, sent a bogus order to a sharebroker and when the sharebroker's clerk came to his house with the shares ordered, valued at Y.10,000, the man murdered him, absconding with the shares brought.

On December 28 the Preliminary Judge summoned the mother of accused, who is a teacher at a Girls' High School. When the teacher arrived, she produced a dagger, said to have been inherited by her father, and urged her son to commit suicide with that weapon, much to the astonishment of the Judge and his clerk in Court. The man instantly grabbed at the dagger and tried to stab himself in the throat, when the Judge and the clerk jumped at the accused and with much difficulty wrenched away his weapon. In so doing both officials sustained injuries to their hands.

VOLUNTEER CORP ORDERS

The following announcements regarding the Shanghai Volunteer Corps are contained in this week's Municipal Gazette:

American Company.—The resignation of 2nd Lieut. R. K. Hykes has been forwarded by the Commandant and accepted by the Council with regret.

Upon the recommendation of the Commandant the commissions of the following are authorised for renewal:

American Company.—Capt. S. A. Ransom, from August 6, 1918.

Medical Staff.—Capt. H. C. Patrick, from February 9, 1918.

Machine Gun Company.—Capt. R. H. Gaskin, from October 31, 1917.

Shanghai Scottish.—Capt. C. H. Rutherford, from December 9, 1917.

Medical Staff.—Capt. J. E. Murray, from December 29, 1917.

"B" Company, British.—Capt. L. J. Cubitt, from October 13, 1918.

Light Horse.—Lieut. H. S. Lindsay, from December 29, 1917.

American Company.—Lieut. A. H. Swan, from February 3, 1918.

Engineers.—Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke, from February 17, 1918.

Portuguese Company.—Lieut. E. S. Carneiro, from July 21, 1918.

Shanghai Scottish.—Lieut. G. L. Campbell, from December 9, 1918.

Maritime Company.—Capt. A. W. Dixon, from January 11, 1919.

NEW PLAYS FOR FRAWLEY

Mr. Henry Mortimer, leading man with the Frawley Company while it was in Shanghai, is here at present, on his way back to the United States. The Frawley Company has been playing in India, Burma and the Straits with great success. Another member of the company who played here, Mr. Garry McGarry, is expected to pass through Shanghai shortly to rejoin the company at Singapore, having been back to America. He is bringing with him a number of new plays which the company will put on. These include the following New York successes: "Three Faces East," "The Man Who Came Back," "Here Comes the Bride," "Upstairs and Down," "Service" and "The Saving Grace." He is bringing also a number of successful one-act plays.

WORLD PEACE FETE NOW SUGGESTED

Half Million Dollar Celebration Proposed For Next Fourth Of July

Washington, November 29.—The first proposal for a world celebration of the victory of the Allies over the Central Empires has been made by Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, who introduced a joint resolution setting apart July 4, 1919, as the day of celebration.

Representative Fess would extend the celebration not only to the nations allied with the United States, but to neutral nations and to the recognised Governments of the Central Empires as well.

He also would name as especial guests of honor Marshals Foch and Haig and Gens. Diaz and Pershing.

The joint resolution carries an appropriation of $500,000 for carrying out its purposes and authorises the President to appoint a commission of three men to handle the celebration.

The observance, as set out in the resolution, would not only be because of the end of the war but also because of "abandonment of the principle of absolutism in Government, and the adoption of the principle of constitutional democracy established upon the will of the sovereign people."

In offering the joint resolution to the public, Representative Fess said: "I offer this resolution because the event is doubtless the most momentous in the history of the world. It commands worldwide attention by moving them from the plane of rival families of royal birth.

"The United States should take the initiative not only because our wealth of men and money power was the final and determining factor, but because we are the pioneers in democracy, being the first great country to establish the principle as a successful scheme of government.

"This country, young in years, is old as a system of government. It is the best example of the republic in history. Its invitation should be accepted by belligerent and neutral, and should the Central Powers, when rejuvenated and established upon the rule of the people, indicate their wish so to do, they should be given an invitation to participate in this fete of world's democracy, especially those portions lying on the east front ranging form the Battle to the Adriatic should be given special invitation to participate."

all classes of the people. Its significance cannot be overstated.

"It proposes to celebrate the final passing of an outworn system of government and the adoption of the ultimate character if not form of government among men. The bigness of the event is overwhelming and encompasses the population of the earth.

"It celebrates not only the final triumph of democracy over autocracy, but it should mark the end of brutal warfare as a means of settling national differences by re-

WHAT MANLINESS MEANS

Study the Condition of the Nerves

However we may admire courage, it is certain that very often bodily health has much to do with it. A man whose nerves are shattered by illness or the impoverishment of his blood cannot be blamed if he does not show the same bravery as one brimming over with full-blooded health. He deserves sympathy, not blame. His sufferings are greater than his fault.

Steady, well-toned nerves are a matter of health, and to have nerves in this state saves great suffering—of mind as well as body. The man who is startled by any sudden noise, is irritable in temper, easily alarmed, often tormented by headache and neuralgia, requires a nerve tonic that will feed his blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have often restored mere nervous wrecks to calm, stalwart manhood. If your nerves are not all they should be if you find yourself ill with anxiety, unable to sleep through dwelling upon business troubles or your ailments, if you feel weak and shaky, take prompt measures and obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills. Dealers everywhere sell them, also, post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1343
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

A large display of all kinds of
HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY, SILK, PONGEES, ETC.
Best quality at moderate prices.
THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY
19, Nanking Road

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.
of San Francisco
IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
Are now located at
No. 10 THE BUND
Telephone: Central 3083
Cable address: "SIMMONS"

Since War broke out
10,000 Oliver Typewriters
have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes
Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919

Customs Notification
No. 905.

With reference to Customs Notification No. 898 of 31st October, 1918, to the effect that Conveyance Certificates (Yuntan 運單) issued to cover the products of Special Privileged Factories going to Non-Treaty places must bear a Revenue Stamp of the value of $1.50 each, I have now to notify the public that the Chinese Government has issued instructions modifying the above ruling and making the amount of the stamp fee payable proportionate to the value of the goods covered. The amount of the said fee will accordingly henceforward be as follows:—

Value of Goods.	Value of Stamps.
$50,000 and over.....	$1.50
$10,000 and over but less than $50,000	$1.00
$ 5,000 and over but less than $10,000	$0.50
$ 1,000 and over but less than $5,000	$0.20
$ 500 and over but less than $1,000	$0.10
$ 100 and over but less than $500	$0.04
Less than $100.....	$0.02

In other respects the provisions of my former Notification No. 898 remain in force.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 8th January, 1919.
20738

The China Pencil Co., Ld.
(In voluntary liquidation)

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company, duly convened, and held at No. 89 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on the 23rd day of December, 1918, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that the appointment of the Liquidator be delegated to the creditors of the Company."

PERCY TILLEY,
Chairman.

Witness:—
FRANK W. WHITE.
Shanghai, 6th January, 1919.

The China Pencil Co., Ld.
(In voluntary liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Seth, Mancell and Co., Public Accountants, 38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing a Liquidator as provided for in the Extraordinary Resolution passed the 23rd day of December, 1918.

PERCY TILLEY,
Chairman.
Shanghai, 6th January, 1919.
20792

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Dr. S. NAKANISHI
and
Dr. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)
20770

Royal Asiatic Society
(North China Branch)

EXHIBITION
Drawings and Water-colour Sketches
— of —
MONGOLIA AND THE MONGOLS
by
Mr. IACOVLEFF.

On view daily from noon till 7 p.m., Jan. 8—Jan. 14 inclusive, at the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road.
The public is cordially invited.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Sec.
20772

"GOOD CHANCE!"

20 % discount
on
New Indian Carpets
All sizes and most varieties in stock.

W. ASSUMULL & COMPANY
Indian Store
No. 4 BROADWAY

NOTICE

Commercial Pacific Cable Company

Our Guam-Manila cable is interrupted, cutting off communication by our route to America. The interruption does not affect traffic for Manila and other Philippine points.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, January 8th, 1919.
20788

The International Recreation Club

Official Meeting at Kiangwan

3rd, 4th and 5th, Feb., 1919

OFF DAY
8th February

Entries for the Official Meeting and 3 Handicaps and the International Recreation Club Steeplechase Cup for the Off Day close at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road, at 6 p.m. on Monday, 13th January, 1919.

All entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."

Entry Forms are obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
20784

JUST LANDED

BAUER'S SANATOGEN
MADE IN U.S.A.

Sole Agents:
THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY
Telephone, Central No. 267—24 Foochow Rd.

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE

40 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN
72.05% TUNGSTEN
PRICE ABOUT TLS. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)
Apply to
Mr. Y. P. TSENG.
No. 28, SINZA TERRACE, SINZA ROAD.
20755

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

WHITE BORDEAUX WINES

Cunliffe, Dobson & Co., Bordeaux
Gold Ring Brand
Graves
Graves Superieur
Sauterne
Haut Sauterne
In Quarts and Pints

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

DAHLIA

Six New Sorts:—
Cuctus, Peony, Decorative, Collarette, Pompon, Single.
Best Mixed per
10 bulbs $ 3.50
50 bulbs $15.00
(Postage included)
Only Money Orders of the Chinese Post Office will be accepted.

The Tinghai Nursery, Ltd.
Tinghai, China.
20761

Cheap Sale

Until February 1st only Best Jade Stone Gold and Silverware for sale at 40% less than regular price.

Sing Fat & Co.
43-F Kiangse Road
20774

NOTICE

We have removed our Law Offices to Number 2, Kiukiang Road from and after this date.

Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose
January 6, 1919.
20766

NEW CHUBB SAFES ARRIVED.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS
Broadway, Shanghai

JUST ARRIVED

MEMINDEX
MEMOFILE
REFILLS
1919

Phone Central 4778 — THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. — Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Prest-O-Lite Battery

offers the most for the money—more power to operate your starter and lights—more service to insure your complete satisfaction in its use.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from beginning of April or May, detached residence in Western district, six rooms, tennis lawn, garage, etc. Rent Tls. 125. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
20785

TO LET, well-furnished, five-roomed house, with spacious attic, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, and large servants' quarters, telephone and garage. For eight months from February 1st. Tls. 80 per month. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.
20783

FURNISHED HOUSE to let near French Park, six rooms, garden, tennis, from January 15th. Raven Trust Company, Ltd., 15 Nanking Road.
20778 J.10.

TO LET, furnished flat of two rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, also small attic room, North Szechuen Road Extension. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
20776 J.12.

TO LET, for two to four months from February 1st, a well-furnished, six-roomed, detached house on Avenue Joffre. Modern bathroom, hot and cold water, garden and garage. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
20765

TO LET, very modern detached, six roomed residence, Western district, with tennis court. Garage and stabling. Rent Taels 110. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20690

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, well-furnished, semi-detached house in Route de Say Zoong, three bedrooms, bathrooms attached (hot and cold water, anitary closet), two reception rooms, large halls and attic, telephone, garden; also garage and stabling if required. Occupation March/April. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.
20712 J-9.

TO RENT, thoroughly modern, four-roomed house, large lawn, 29 Rue Corneille. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.
20719 J-9

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, by large Import firm, an experienced manager for Sundries Department. Good salary. Apply with full particulars and references to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
20799 J.11.

REQUIRED, reliable Chinese clerk for Customs work and typewriting. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
20794 J.11.

REPORTER WANTED for daily newspaper. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.
20775 J.10.

WANTED, an American or English teacher to teach English in a Chinese boys' school. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.
20763 J.9.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Avply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, two large rooms, bedroom and sittingroom, with private bathroom adjoining, hot and cold water, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, Central, an exceptionally large, handsome bed-sitting-room, facing south, private bath. Suitable for married couple or two gentlemen friends. Excellent board and attendance. Elevator and 'phone. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road, corner Jinkee.
20797

ALLIED LADY wishes to hear of furnished room to be let, with or without board. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.
20771 J.10.

TO LET, newly decorated, unfurnished, two-roomed flat with bathroom, verandah, kitchen and servants' quarters. Tls. 40. Wayside district. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.
20793 J. 9.

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached, select central locality. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.
20736 J. 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position, Shanghai or outports, by returned British soldier. Capable bookkeeper, correspondent. Speaks French and Chinese (Northern, Southern, Yangtsze and Fokien dialects). Accustomed to travel. Reply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.
20783 J.11.

EXPERT reinforced concrete superintendent and surveyer is open for immediate engagement. Many years experience in China. No objection to outports. A.1. references. Please apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
20773 J.14.

WANTED: A young experienced Chinese seeks position as office assistant or bookkeeper. Good knowledge of bank bookkeeping and general office routine, quick at figures, and hard worker. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.
20754 J.9.

AMERICAN lady stenographer open for engagement immediately. Both local and home experience; first-class work. Will accept temporary or permanent position. A.1. references. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.
20756 J.9.

MECHANICAL and civil engineer, with many years' engineering and commercial experience and valuable connections in China, desires to attach himself to an important firm as head of department. Thorough knowledge of Chinese language. No objections to outport. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.
20721 J. 10.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-yün, 1 Museum Road or P. O. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

DANCING

PROFESSIONAL teacher, B. Richard, 312 Avenue Joffre, is now free to give private lessons in modern ball-room dances. One dance taught in less than a week.
20687 J-9

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT for hire, recently painted throughout, comfortable and roomy, four spring bunks, fully equipped with table-linen, cutlery and kitchen utensils. Moderate charge per day. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.
20764 J.9.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH and English lessons by French and English teachers; new, easy method. Business translations. 17 Nanking Road, top flat.
20732

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a four-cylinder AUSTIN landaulette, body constructed at home, furnished with electric lights, in excellent condition and running order, owner leaving for home shortly. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones, West 1213 and 1202.
20791 J.11.

FOR SALE, large, brand-new, rolltop desk, with comfortably-cushioned revolving chair. Cost, $100 will accept best offer over $60. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
20793 J.11.

FOR SALE, a limited quantity of choice Chefoo apples, raised in a private orchard. $2.25 per box (small). "Sugarie," 58 North Szechuen Road.
20787 J.15.

SHARES for sale: 15 Horse Bazaar and Motor Company's shares. Make best offer to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
20767 J.9.

FOR SALE, One Hupmobile touring car, 1914 model 32, in good condition and running order. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones, West 1213 and 1202.
20759 J.9.

FOR SALE, A Monroe touring car, furnished with electric lights and self-starter, in excellent condition. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Garage Phones, West 1213 and 1202.
20759 J.9.

FOR SALE, One Overland landaulette, furnished with self-starter and electric lights, recently overhauled and repainted, in good condition. For particulars, please apply o The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones, West 1213 and 1202.
20759 J.9.

FOR SALE, a four-cylinder Buick touring car, has been used one year only. Furnished with electric lights nd self-starter, just repainted and in good condition. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Garage Phones, West 1213 and 1202.
20759 J.9.

FOR SALE, one motor-cycle, "Premier," in good working order. Can be inspected. Tls. 150. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.
20762 J.9.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 15,000 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine early new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. This property is being sacrificed as owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20697

FOR SALE, the medical practice of a Yangtsze port. Very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
20698

The China Press

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1433 Editorial Department.
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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporate
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Very cloudy and still misty or foggy weather with northerly breezes soon setting in again on the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 9, 1919

An American Education For American Children

THE need for an up-to-date American School in Shanghai conducted along the most modern lines grows more urgent every day. And we are glad to know that the expanding interests of the United States in China have at last roused Americans in this part of the world to a keen enthusiasm in this matter. Some spadework has already been done. But now a campaign to secure funds for such a school, to replace the present rented institution, which is very poorly adapted to school use and is located in an equally poor section of Shanghai, has been started and has already met with an encouraging success. Sums of money have been subscribed by various mission boards which will meet about half the cost of the building, and other interests have agreed to make up the other half, meeting the missionary board contributions, dollar for dollar.

What is wanted now is a fund which will purchase a suitable tract of land. For this purpose the sum of about $100,000 gold is needed, and it is felt that this money should be contributed by American business houses having offices or branches in China and by Americans living in China. The major part of this, however, should come from the former source, as Americans living in China are practically all on salaries. We understand that a campaign also will be launched in the United States, on Washington's Birthday, and we have little doubt that a liberal response will be made by the American business houses whose interests will be directly served by the success of the campaign. This is not so much an appeal to charity as to the practical, hardheaded common sense of the American business man.

The case for the establishment of such an institution in China is so simple and clear that it can be presented without any difficulty to intelligent American men and women, both here and in the United States. A few bald facts will suffice. At the outset, attention may be drawn to a painful anomaly which has been permitted to exist. Other nationalities in China have not been unmindful of their best interest in China, in consequence of which we have here in Shanghai British, French, Japanese, German and Jewish schools, where the education imparted to the pupils partakes of the respective individualties of the nationalities named.

Of these schools, the Japanese School has been built at a cost of about $200,000, with accommodation for 1,400 pupils. Money for the construction of this school was contributed by Japanese living in Japan. Then we have in China the numerous schools and colleges which have been built with American money for the education of the Chinese. At a very conservative estimate, Americans of the present generation have given twenty-five million dollars for the education of the Chinese. This great sum of money has been an actual gift offered without hope of any material reward. In Shanghai, Soochow, Canton, Nanking and dozens of other places are large colleges, and in hundreds of towns are to be found similar American schools built for the Chinese, and all maintained by the steady flow of money coming from America. These American schools have had the most far-reaching effect on the life of Asia, the hundreds of educated Chinese, of both sexes, annually produced, furnishing eloquent testimony to the wholesome leaven scattered throughout this country by education provided by American dollars. Yet, remarkable as it may seem, Americans, in providing for education for the Chinese, have overlooked the claims of their own children.

Even assuming, as a mere hypothesis, that there were no schools of other nationalities in China, the absence of an American School out here would still be indefensible, for reasons that will readily occur to anyone who gives the matter any thought. Many arguments could be marshalled in favor of the establishment of an American School. One of the most effective was that advanced by Mr. W. C. Sprague, head of the Standard Oil Company for North China, at the recent banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce in honor of Mr. Charles R. Crane. The speaker dweit on the constantly growing need for better educational facilities for American children out here. He pointed out that when he came out in 1906 the Standard Oil Company had but eight Americans in China, and that it now had over 200. In the last few years over 150 young unmarried men had been brought out, and there was nothing the company could do to prevent these young men from marrying and becoming fathers of fine young American children. And he argued that if adequate facilities for the education of these children were not provided, the children would have to be sent home, or the mother would have to take them home, thus separating the parents, or finally, the whole family would go home, thus affecting American commercial organisations out here.

Palliatives have been suggested to make up for the absence of an American School in China. For example, it has been suggested that American children should attend some of the schools maintained in the International Settlement of Shanghai, where instruction is given in the English language, and which are largely attended by children of British parentage, but it is scarcely necessary to say that while these schools are admirable for the needs of British children, who undergo preparation for Oxford and Cambridge examinations, they are hardly suitable for American children, the course of instruction not being modelled along the lines that will enable them to be prepared for entrance to the colleges and universities of America.

American children out here are furthermore entitled to be brought up in an active American atmosphere. The environment should be typically American, suitable for the fostering of American ideals and American traditions. Something more than a mere palliative is required. Children of Americans who are given a home education in China grow up without getting some of the Americanism that is their birthright. Those who are sent back to America for their school life lose those home influences which are as important as school discipline in forming the charater of the child. It is hardly fair that Americans who come to China, either as missionaries or as business men, should make such a large sacrifice in advancing American interests in China.

This is a matter which should be of vital, practical interest to every American concern, either with a branch office in China or doing business in China. In order to take care of American business here, an increasing number of Americans must be sent out to Shanghai and to other Chinese ports. The establishment of a representative American School in Shanghai has a vital and practic bearing on the commercial interests of Americans in this part of the world. It is a present necessity that will become more pressing as times passes.

Japan Reforming Herself

The war has made the Japanese retrospective and self-critical. To what extent they will reform themselves by the light newly gained is another question. Mr. "Chikusui" Kaneko, a well known writer on the history of civilisation, in the New Year number of the Shin Jidai (New Era) comes to the conclusion that whether Japan will be able to come into line with real civilisation depends on the extent to which she realises her lack of national personality and make endeavors to rectify this defect. He says: "I cannot bring myself to regard the Japanese as an inferior race physically; there is something in it which if properly fostered will no doubt enable it to accomplish great things in the material world. Morally considered, however, I do not hesitate in declaring that the prospects for it are anything but bright. The Japanese lack sincerity. It is because of this that I wonder whether they have a national personality at all. That we are lacking almost entirely in this quality is due largely to the system under which we have hitherto been educated. We have in the past given the material side of civilisation a measure of attention which it did not deserve to the neglect in corresponding degree of the moral side."

Japan's Enemy---The Counterfeiter

(From the Japan Chronicle)

It was mildly amusing to read the other day in a Japanese paper expressions of indignation at Chinese counterfeiting of Japanese goods. About the time that the war broke out there were occasional complaints that the Germans sold in China base imitations of Japanese manufactures of established reputation, while the Germans made a similar charge against Japanese counterfeiters. Of late there have been a number of complaints from widely separated places on the Asiatic continent of the growing abundance of Japanese counterfeits of American and European manufactures. As for the imitations made and sold in Japan, they are so very numerous that it argues either a conspicuous effrontery or an absence of humor when Japanese newspapers voice complaints of foreign achievements in counterfeiting. Since the gravity of the practice of counterfeiting seems to be so little apprehended in Japan, in spite of the lively resentment which is felt when it injures Japanese trade, perhaps it will be possible to refer to the matter frankly and to suggest remedies without incurring the charge of desiring to traduce Japan.

First comes the question of the counterfeits manufactured for sale in Japan. There has been some improvement of late years in the attitude of the judiciary towards palpable imitations of articles which have registered trade-marks, but we have yet to read of a stern lecture from the Bench on the subject of shamelessly steering as near the wind as possible. There are many articles put on the Japanese market with foreign labels. Most conspicuous among these are alcoholic liquors, all of a very vile and deleterious description, which no foreigner ever buys because the fraud is plain to an experienced eye, and which no self-respecting Japanese would consume if they bore a Japanese label. With their false descriptions they impose upon Japanese buyers, who take them for reputable European goods, and buy them in large quantities. In this particular trade the Government might well insist on a proper Japanese label being attached. With regard to many other articles, however, there is no very good ground for objection if the Japanese maker prefers to put on a foreign label. If Japanese like them better that way that is their own affair, while if the article has any export trade the foreign label is an advantage, as being readable to the world at large.

The method which is commonly employed, however, is for no such harmless purpose as this. An article is selected which, by its merits, has attained popularity. An imitation is made in which some minor detail of color, design, or wording is altered. The average Japanese purchaser cannot tell the difference, and if the preparation is good he may not guess for some time that he is not using the standard article that he has paid for. If the case comes into Court, the manufacturer in the most brazen manner declares that he sees no resemblance between his own manufacture and the one of which it is an imitation, and even declares that he has never seen the article of which the patentees are complaining of the illegal imitation. Sometimes he can persuade the Court that the difference between the labels is material, sometimes he cannot. The Court interprets the law, but it never seems to think it necessary to point out that it is impossible that the maker of a similar article to that imitated should even invent independently a similar packing, and that the only possible reason for any likeness at all is that it is desired to trade upon somebody else's reputation.

China, of course, is a happy hunting ground where there is not even the amount of protection that may be found in Japan. Whatever Western article has gained a name for itself in China is imitated and shipped thither. Where patents and designs are not protected, there is nothing to complain of in their imitation, but the imitators are a very mischievous lot of people. One Japanese writer went so far as to say that after the war German goods would never regain their place in the Chinese markets because Japanese imitations of them had irredeemably ruined their reputations. It is true that, among ignorant people, the counterfeit article not only robs the original manufacturer of his dues but it destroys his reputation also. What might be expected to appeal to the counterfeiter is that his wares never gain a reputation for themselves. The counterfeits commit sabotage and anarchical outrages among the legitimate vested interests of commercial reputation. How other nations regard the system it is needless to describe at length. People who have been put to inconvenience and loss by the tricks of the counterfeiter, and who hear of others suffering similarly, are not greatly to be blamed if they declare that the country is a paradise of fraud and that honesty is unknown in it. When they do so, however, they are solemnly lectured, and all sorts of apologists are subsidised to "tell the truth about Japan" so as to counteract what her venomously prejudiced detractors say.

If the authorities are really in earnest in their desire that unjust prejudices should not be entertained about the country, they have one very easy remedy. It might be made a rule that, apart from questions of the legal protection of trade-marks and designs, a manufacturer should be liable to be called upon to show cause why he should not be forbidden to use such labels or wrapping for his wares as appear on a reasonable view, to be calculated to induce the purchaser to buy the goods not because of their own reputation but because of their resemblance to another article of repute. It might seem that this is asking a great deal more than any other country does in the way of protecting designs and trade-marks. This is true, but it is not on account of the foreign manufacturer that it is suggested. Rather it is for the sake of that reputation which is always so tender a spot with the Japanese, even while so many of them, for the sake of trifling gains, do it the utmost injury they can. The Customs Department inspects exports almost as closely as imports. In certain lines the exports are the more closely examined, official inspection being enforced for the sake of preserving Japan's reputation abroad from the damage which unscrupulous manufacturers would do. Yet it never seems to strike the authorities who take such pains to see that not an imperfect piece of matting or a bad tin of crab is exported that they might as well, while they are about it, forbid the export of fraudulent imitations of foreign productions. There seems, however, to be no other way of preserving Japan's reputation from Japanese counterfeiters. The shipping of inferior goods is bad enough, but it is not so destructive of Japan's good name as the export of counterfeits. If there were the will to check dishonest trading the means would very soon be found. So long as no attempt is made to prevent counterfeiting—especially the export of counterfeits—there is really no room to complain that people entertain unjust prejudices regarding Japan.

Justice The World Antiseptic

"What is to be Democracy's lamp through the gloom, its guiding force?" asks the Spectator.

"It may be told in one word: Justice. Justice is the antiseptic of the world; the greatest, and the simplest, of all the moral qualities. It is easier to be heroic than to be just. Justice may not be definable, but it lies secure in the conscience of each man and woman, ready to help us if we will only give it its rights. Justice may seem, and in a sense is stern, inexorable, not to be denied. Yet, and here is the supreme mystery, in the highest, truest sense Justice is a knowledge made luminous and creative, through love. Was not He Who preached the Gospel of Love also the supremely Just?

The Will Of The People

"Democracy must be true to herself and obey the law of her own being. Happily, Free Government and Popular Government are no new things here. We have throughout our history enjoyed and been possessed by the spirit of Liberty and of Justice. Englishmen have always declared that the will of the People should prevail, and that the supreme law, the law above King and nobles, Churches and all other powers, is the voice of the People.

"But if Democracy is not new to us in essentials, it is coming to us now in a new form with its twenty million voters. What is even more momentous, it is, owing to the changes wrought by the war, bringing with them problems many and great which clamor for solution. In dealing with these Democracy must remember, even in the highest moments of its zeal for change, for development, for the construction of a new and better world, that power is not everything, or, rather, that power is a trust, and must be used with caution, and with care for the rights of individuals, even when such care appears to be delaying reform.

"Such a spirit is the essential mark of trusteeship. The sovereign People must always remember that though it is good to have a giant's strength—and they will have strength beyond anything we have ever known in our history—it is base to use it like a giant.

"It is said that Mr. Gladstone shortly before his death, in a melancholy mood and reviewing the future in the light of past experience, recalled how power in England had been enjoyed in turn by Kings, by Aristocracies, by the Middle Classes, and now finally by the People. Each holder of supreme authority had in turn made an ignoble use of its powers. Instead of regarding those powers as a trust, it had looked upon them as a means of selfish or class exaltation. What assurance, what hope had we, he asked, that the old bad tradition would be broken, and that the People, when they fully realised their power, would not show themselves as callous in their trust?

Our Final Foundation

"Our hope is better. We believe, and we claim to have sure foundations for our belief, that just as Democracy has proved stronger and more self-sacrificing and altogether nobler in war than has either Autocracy or Aristocracy, so Democracy in peace will prove far less selfish than her predecessors. We have this assurance to support us, that in true Democracy we have reached the rock-bottom. We have got down to the final foundations of the State and cannot go further.

"Our backs are against the wall. The only alternative to the will of the People is individualist anarchy, with all its countless miseries. To the weal anarchy is a trampling mob, without pity, but not without fear. A nation with its back to the wall, like a man in the same position, may we believe, be braced, not weakened, by the thought that all other resources are exhausted, that it has no other shifts to try, no other shoulders on which it can throw responsibility, that all depends upon its own strength of will and that it will not be able to indulge in the luxury of blaming others if it allows itself to be destroyed."

Belgian Independence

(North American Review's War Weekly)

Belgium is not merely to be restored, but is to be put into a more advantageous position than that which she occupied before the war. It is officially announced that she will no longer be satisfied with the "guaranteed neutrality" which was given to her or was imposed upon her in 1830, but will insist upon "complete independence, political, economical and military, without condition or restriction." The establishment of such a status will be by no means the least interesting or least significant of the changes which the war will cause in the political constitution of Europe.

It is to be assumed that the Powers in council will ungrudgingly accede to this demand, for various reasons. One is, that the service which Belgium rendered to the world by resisting German invasion was so great, and the suffering which she in consequence endured was so atrocious, that she is entitled to receive any recompense which she may desire. It has been said from the beginning that at the end of the war, whatever Belgium wants, she must have. That promise must not be repudiated.

Another reason is that Belgium is as much entitled to such independence as any other country. It is true that she is small in size and important in strategic situation. But precisely the same may be said of other small countries, such as Holland and Denmark. Moreover, one of the principles for which we have been fighting in this war is the equal rights of nations to independence, regardless of their size.

Again, it must be remembered that we have been fighting, and have loudly proclaimed that we have been fighting, to vindicate and to confirm the right of all peoples to self-determination. If, then, the Belgians declare that they wish to be not a protected or a guaranteed, but a completely independent state, we are morally bound to grant them their desire. If we do not, we repudiate our own professions.

There is still another reason, which it is less pleasant to recall, but which is pertinent and potent. That is, that the status of "guaranted neutrality" has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The "guarantee" proved ineffective. It was a mere "scrap of paper." In spite of it Belgium was attacked, overrun and ravished every bit as badly as would have been possible if there had been no guarantee of her protected neutrality. In view of that disastrous experience under that system, Belgium is certainly justifiable in asking that it be abandoned and that another be substitutel for it. She could not possibly fare worse under independence than she has fared under guaranteed neutrality.

But the acquiescence of the Powers in her demand should not, must not, absolve them from all responsibility for or interest in the protection of the rights of small states. If Belgium becomes independent instead of guaranteed, the Powers must continue to be just as ready to vindicate her integrity under the new system as they were under the old. That is because as a result of this war they are going to establish and maintain the principle of the inviolability of sovereign states—save for cause—regardless of whether they are large or small. That is to say, every state hereafter must be independent, and every state must be guaranteed. That is the new and enlightened system which Belgium, through her martyrdom, has potentially introduced to the world.

Cause Explained

Unable Seaman—When I come 'round again the surgeon 'e says to me, "I'm bloomin' sorry, mate, I don't know what I was thinkin' about," he says, "but there's a sponge missin', and I believe it's inside of yer." "What's the odds?" I says, "let it be." And there it is to this day.

Gullible Old Gentleman—Bless my soul.

Unable Seaman—I don't feel no particular pain from it, but I do get most uncommonly thirsty.

Eleven A Magic Figure In Armistice Signing

The armistice with Germany was signed on
The eleventh hour of
The eleventh day of
The eleventh month of 1918.
So there's no doubt that Germany quit at the eleventh hour.

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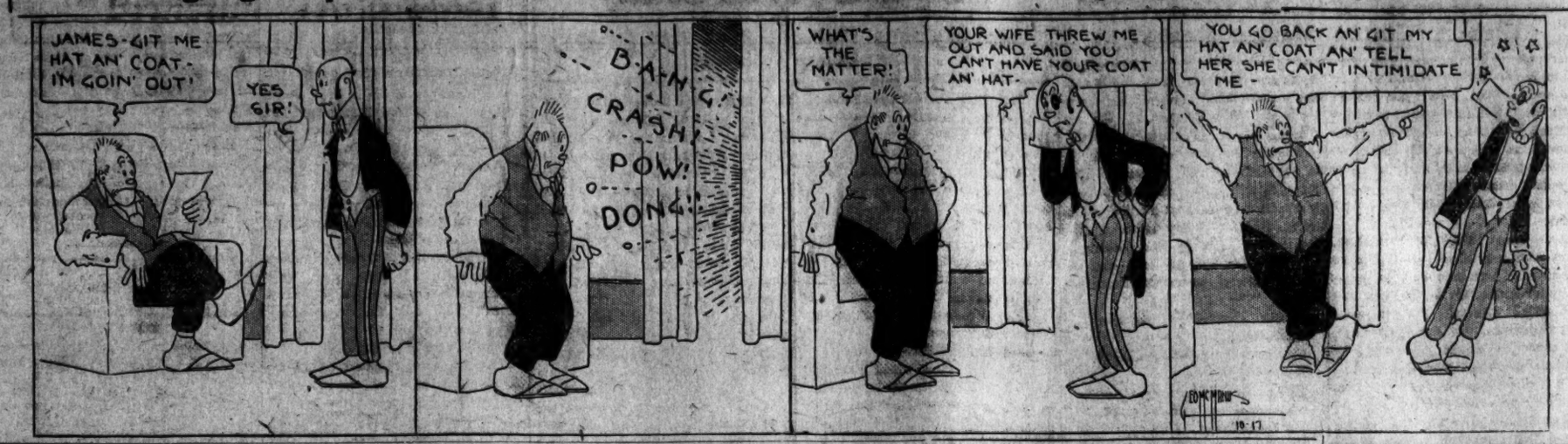
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


JAMES-GIT ME HAT AN' COAT-I'M GOIN' OUT!
YES SIR!
BANG! CRASH! POW! DONG!
WHAT'S THE MATTER!
YOUR WIFE THREW ME OUT AND SAID YOU CAN'T HAVE YOUR COAT AN' HAT-
YOU GO BACK AN' GIT MY HAT AN' COAT AN' TELL HER SHE CAN'T INTIMIDATE ME -
GEO MCMANUS
10-17

Only One

It happened in the German capital.

Two German Socialists were standing talking in the street and one, becoming excited, exclaimed:

"I tell you what, that idiot of an Emperor"——

His discourse was cut short. Turning quickly, he was confronted by a German policeman, who informed him he was under arrest.

"What for?" asked the captive, beginning to weaken.

"For uttering treason against your Emperor."

"Oh, but you didn't let me finish. I was going to say 'that idiot of an Emperor of Japan.'"

"No, you don't!" replied the policeman. "There's only one idiot of an Emperor. Come along with me!"

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

The Fall Of Constantinople

(North American Review's War Weekly)

The fall of Constantinople is for obvious reason surpassed in popular interest by various other achievements of the war. In high historic significance it ranks second to none. For reasons of laudable sentiment, and of propinquity, the Belgian reoccupation of Brussels, the British advance to Mons, the French redemption of Metz and Strasbourg (let us give that name its French spelling henceforth) loom larger in the eye. Yet not one nor all of them can be reckoned as quite so great an event in the annals of the world as the passing of the Ottoman scepter from the city of Constantine.

It is a noteworthy fact that this is only the third time in nearly sixteen centuries that Constantinople has been entered by a conquering foe. Avars and Arabs, Bulgars and Varangians, raged in vain against its stupendous ramparts, probably the most ponderous and powerful ever erected by man. It was nearly nine centuries before it was conquered, and then it yielded in fratricidal strife to those for whom it had long been a bulwark of defense, the Christian Powers of Western Europe which, on their Fourth Crusade, turned aside from the Moslem foe to fight their fellow-Christians, Latin against Greek. Two and a half centuries later the second fall of the city occurred, the fall which marks an epoch in history.

And now, more than four and a half centuries later still, comes the third and, we may hope, the final fall.

It is another noteworthy fact, suggesting the strategic importance of the place selected by the genius of Constantine to be the capital of the world, that in each of the three conquests there has been involved as the chief issue control of what we may call the highway of empire. The Crusaders attacked and conquered the city in 1203-04 primarily, if not solely, because they wanted to use it as a passage way from Europe into Asia. We cannot say that such was the object of the Ottoman Turks in 1453, since they had already crossed over into Thrace and established themselves at Adrianople; but it is certain that their capture of the place barred the great high road from Europe to the East and thus transformed the geography and history of the world by sending navigators to seek other routes to India, around the Cape of Good Hope and straight westward across the Atlantic.

Now this third fall of the city again involves the great highway in a double sense. It frustrates forever the German plans for a route of military and commercial conquest from Berlin to the Indian Ocean, and it assures the reopening of that route, closed in 1453, to all the well-disposed peoples of the world. It was in the expectation of establishing a route of conquest that the Kaiser of the Huns made his compact with the Sultan of the Turks, and thus dragged the latter to imperial ruin, and it is the fine irony of fate that not only is the Kaiser's design defeated, but also that the Sultan's control of that world-highway is brought to an end.

One other historic circumstance is worthy of remembrance. For centuries there had been a popular prophecy, of unknown authorship, to the effect that the end of Ottoman rule should come, and the redemption of the city should be achieved, when a King Constantine and a Queen Sophia were on the throne of Greece.

There never were such king and queen until shortly before the present war, and upon their accession five and a half years ago there were many believers in prophecies and omens who looked for the fall of the Sultan and the triumphant entrance of the Greek sovereigns into the city on the Bosporus. The prophecy has indeed been half fulfilled, and its far more important half. It was in the reign of Constantine and Sophia of Greece that the Turks became involved in the war which caused the fall of Constantinople, though through their own perversity and perfidy that king and queen were debarred from entering the city as its rulers.

There have been many distinguished achievements in this war, but no others extend in interest quite so far back into ancient history as the expulsion of the Turkish power from Constantinople, and the restoration of Jerusalem to the Jews; both of which are now assured.

Ideas That Count In Merchandising

A man once got rich by conceiving the idea of putting a bit of rubber—to be used as an eraser—on the end of lead pencils. Another accumulated wealth and no small amount of fame by being the first merchant to offer for sale a wide variety of goods at small, fixed prices. A third saw steam escaping from the spout of a tea kettle, and the ultimate result was the invention of the steam engine.

The foregoing are but three of the almost countless instances in which apparently trivial ideas have led to the advancement and comfort of the human race or to the financial success of the individuals whose minds gave them birth. While possibly not so revolutionary as the ones cited, ideas are daily leading to the improvement of business in many directions and to the promotion or financial betterment on the part of the employes who conceive them. Hardly anywhere else is this truer than of the modern department store.

Like advice, the "suggestion box" that is found in the employes' sections of most of the country's big stores is ignored more often than it is made use of finding the kinks in the operation of the most valuable means they have of finding the kinds in the operation of the business and the best methods of relieving them. While most of the suggestions received in this way are unavailable—some of them being absolutely fantastic—many have at once been seized upon by the men in authority and put into effect. They are said to cover all parts of the business, from receiving goods to delivering them and from window dressing to accounting.

Strange as it may seem, the most useful ideas most often come from employes who are either new to the store or to the department in which they are working at the time their suggestions are made. The reason for this, according to one well-known executive, is that the average employe after being in a certain department for any length of time will ignore any catch there may be in its operation because he or she has become accustomed to it, while the new worker is likely to perceive it at once. At first there is wonder about why such a situation should be allowed to exist, and then, if the employe is made of the right stuff, comes a suggestion for its correction. In many stores the giving of suggestions is stimulated by awarding substantial cash prizes monthly, and it is agreed by executives that the money spent in this way is well invested.

As has been said before, the suggestions received have a wide scope. An apparently trivial idea that was adopted to good advantage by a local store had for one of its objects the cutting down of the waste in pins. This suggestion came from one of the office workers, and was to the effect that many pins might be saved in the course of a year—and money as well—by abandoning the practice of the store's mail order department of fastening, by this means, the mail orders received to the envelopes in which they came. At the same time it was suggested that the envelopes themselves might be sent to the supply department, and there given out for scratch paper. Both ideas were accepted. Another idea that had for its object the conservation of paper was embodied in the suggestion that the reverse side of the paper used in an electrically operated machine for transmitting handwritten messages from one part of the store to another might be made to do service by rewinding it on the spools that hold it.

One of the things that consumes considerable time in the average store is getting an article from a show window. In most stores, it is said, there is a rule that goods making up a display must not be touched by any person not connected with the window-dressing staff. Often the headquarters of this staff is situated in an out of the way corner of the store and hard to get at without recourse to the telephone. Using the telephone in cases like this always means an added strain on the store's system, and often means that salesperson must temporarily abandon a customer to make the call. These objections in a certain store have been overcome as a result of an employe's suggestion, by the installation of an indicator that shows the part of the store from which the call for the dresser came. It is operated by a push button from stations that are conveniently located for all concerned.

An idea relating to the receiving room recently was turned in by an employe of a certain store and accepted, which does away with considerable handling of merchandise and produces an equivalent sawing in time and money. In this store, when merchandise was unpacked it was placed on tables for examination and then transferred to hand trucks for delivery to the proper department. As a result of the suggestion in question, however, wheels have been attached to the tables and the merchandise is now distributed with a minimum of effort and time. The element of damage through soiling, which is always in prospect when goods are handled frequently, is also reduced.

In the selling end, a recently accepted idea had to do with the changing of mirrors in the section of a department given over to semi-made skirts from half to full ones, in order that the customers might visualise the merchandise in the form it will be ultimately used. Some years back, at the time events were culminating which led to the affair at Vera Cruz, it was suggested by a newly employed executive that it might be a good thing to get away from the ordinary type of Christmas window trim and put in a battle scene in which the martial end of the toy department would provide the actors. This was done, to the pronounced stimulation of the demand for the kind of toys used.

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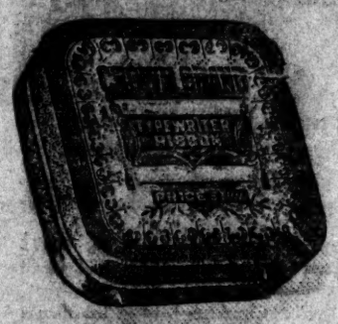
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai January 8, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $5.43
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 121=Tls. 82.64
@ 72.4=Mex. $114.14
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.1375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 263
Copper Cash .....per tael 1842
Native Interest ..... Tls. .12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr.	25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G.	$4.76 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/1
London	Demand	5/1 1/2
India	T.T.	338 1/2
Paris	T.T.	661
Paris	Demand	664
New York	T.T.	121
New York	Demand	121 1/2
Hongkong	T.T.	65 1/2
Japan	T.T.	42 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	287 1/2
Singapore	T.T.	46 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/2
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/3 1/2
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/3 3/4
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/4
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/4 1/2
Paris	4 m/s.	692
New York	o/d Docy.	122 1/2
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	125 1/2

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 1,280	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $10.75

Customs House Exchange Rates
For January

Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/1 1/2		£1
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
" 1 @ 664	Francs	7.40
" 0.74 @ 121 1/2	Gold	$1
" 1 @ 42 2/3	Yen	2.61
" 1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
" 1 @ —	Roubles	—

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 7.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange.

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4 percent 1917	71.35
Liberty Loans: 4 percent 1918	72.00
6 percent	82.40

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld and Son

China Cotton: The main feature when the market re-opened after the holidays has been a rather urgent demand on the part of the trade for immediate cash and in consequence same holders had to sell a couple of taels below last week's prices.

Aside from this local feature, profit-taking by shorts proved to be in excess of offerings and in sympathy with the rise in Sampin the market was steadied. Farmers were rather reluctant in their offerings, the effect of which was offset by the better feeling in buying circles.

As against any temporary factors that may be construed bearishly by some, there remains the strong underlying fact that we are beginning to experience the shortage of supplies due to the farmers refusing to sell at current rates and the short crops both in America and India.

Whether the remaining cotton available will be entirely exhausted before the end of the summer or whether some surplus will remain to be carried over to another season, that surplus cannot in any event be large, and there would be no reason to press its sale, unless the expectations were for an enormous crop next season.

If we add to all of the above that practically the whole world will be in need of the raw material after peace is signed, and that such overwhelming odds may results in a world demand at any moment; we cannot help feeling that cotton is very good property to hold, and we advise buying on moderate reactions.

Tone of the market, easier.

Quotations:

Liverpool Market.—January 7:
Egyptian.
Mid-American, January, 18.97d.
Mid-American, March, 19.10d.
Market, easier.

New York Market.—January 3:
Spot, gold cents 31.65.

New York Market.—January 6:
March, gold cents 25.55.
May, gold cents 25.53.
Market, easier.

Indian Market.—Bombay, January 7, 1919:

	per candy
Jan. 5.—Broach	655 Rps.
" 6.—Broach	647 Rps.
" 7.—Broach	654 Rps.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai January 8, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.00
Langkats Tls. 21.50
New Engineering Tls. 26.00 Mar.
Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00

Unofficial
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $640.00
S.M.C. 5 1/2% Debs. 1914 @ Tls. 73.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50
New Engineering Tls. 25.00
New Engineering Tls. 24.50
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 33.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 85.00 January

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai January 8, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50 cash
Sungei Duri Tls. 8.00 cash
New Engineering Tls. 25.00 cash

Unofficial
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 21.50 cash

Shanghai Cotton Market

In their report for week ending January 9, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows:

China Cotton.—Since our last circular was issued there have been comparatively very small markets and prices have receded about $3.00 per picul brought about partly through absence of demand in general and partly through sympathy with the decline in American Middlings and also Sampin.

The mills apparently are well stocked to carry them over the Chinese New Year holidays and the present heavy exports of the local staple to Japan, in no way being results of recent purchases, combine in supporting the expectation in the immediate future of lower rates provided no sudden speculative demand is engendered by the Bullish element. Tone of the market, weak.

Liverpool:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
Sakellaridis ..... 27.30d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 16.67d.
Price of Good Middling .... 22.04d.
Price of Good Middling last reported ..... 21.80d.
Tone of market, steady.
New York Market:
Price of Mid-American. Mar. 26.53d. May 25.58d.
Market, steady.
Indian Market:
Broach, New Crop. ....Rs. 645 per candy.
Market, steady.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending January 8:

Exchange:—The London and New York maximum prices for silver remain at 48 7/16d. and G.$1.01 1/2 respectively. Recent advices from London indicate that the gold standard will be maintained in the British Empire, even if it becomes necessary, by reason of the prsent comparatively high price of silver, to debase the silver token coinage at present circulating. This appears to be a very natural course for currency to take, since the liabilities of the war have been created in gold and as far as we are able to judge, these liabilities have been well secured on a gold basis.

Our local rate for T.T. on London opened on January 3 at 5s. 1d. one penny lower than the closing price for last year. Notwithstanding a premium of 1d. to 2d. offering for early delivery this rate has been maintained and a good amount of export paper offering has been negotiated at current official quotations. Forward T.T. rates are quoted higher, 5/0 for February, 4/11 March and 4/10 April, but these rates are available against the premiums for cash offering in certain quarters and show a good return in interest on cash investments at, say, 5/3d. The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 21,457,000 is Tls. 1,727,000 higher than last week and we understand that about 3,000,000 ounces of silver are due this month and early February. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $14,070,000 is $130,000 up.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—The continental anticyclone has moved towards Japan, but an area of high pressures has remained over South China while lower barometeric readings prevailed in the Yangtze Valley and on the Pechihli coast. The result is to establish Southerly breezes all along tthe coast, with very damp, misty, mild but fine weather almost every where because of he relatively high temperature.

8.—Misty, mild, cloudy but still fine weather untill 9 a.m., becoming very gloomy afterwards.

Wednesday, January 8, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	762.10	766.31
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.00	30.03
Variation for mm 24h	—5.03	—5.16
Variation for mm 12h	—2.71	—1.86
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Kilom per hour	28	14
Wind—Miles	17.4	8.7
Temperature—Cen ...	10°0	12°6
Temperature—Fah ...	50.0	54.7
Humidity co:	97	86
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

The Wolf's Head Society

Secret Organisation Planned By Foolish Plotters Against The Chinese Government

(From The North China Star)

A pamphlet entitled "We for Us" apparently written by an Oriental who is not a Chinese and printed in Chinese by a printer who is not a Chinese, is being secretly circulated among the wealthy Mohammedans in Shensi. It indicates that an effort on the part of the more misguided people to set on foot a movement, among the Mohammedans in China, aiming at creating a revolution against the Chinese Government.

Consists of Four Parts

The pamphlet, of which a copy has reached the North China Star, is intended for secret circulation among the Mohammedans in China and consists of four parts. The first part is a circular letter from an individual, pretending to be a Chinese Mohammedan by the name of Ma Chen Lung. The gist of the letter is to call for volunteers to take united action against the Chinese Government which, according to the letter, is in a state of chaos and that the 50,000,000 Mohammedans in this country are so dangerously exposed to the political scandals that their place in China is seriously shaken.

Among other things, the following translation of one paragraph will indicate the motive of the writer:

"Let us look at the situation in Eastern Asia. The energy of the world's Powers will be turned eastward. The situation is getting very grave. China is getting weaker every day. She is constantly giving away lands to the Powers while her internal disputes are without an end. The partition of China is only a matter of time. Public opinion is not unified. The government and the people are suspicious of each other. Dishonesty and falsehood characterise the Chinese people. Yet we, numbering fifty millions, live among the Chinese and are lost among them. To place the welfare of our tribe at the mercy of a perishing nation is just like whipping a blind horse on a dark night.'

A Sketch of History

Following this letter is a sketch of the history of the Mohammedans in China. Beginning with a statement of the entrance of the Mohammedans into China during the Han Dynasty, the writer traced the repeated revolutions against the cruel rulers of China. He ends with another appealing paragraph which we translate:

"Alas, it is certainly a great pity to see that there is yet no one who will come up and volunteer his service to shake off the foreign control that is now over us. Although a descendant of a perished race, I, Ma Chun Lung, can no longer bear the cruel government, and hope to devise means and ways for the self-preservation of our tribe. Therefore I have written a circular letter to my friends and at the same time relate to them the hisory of our tribe, so as to impress upon them that we are utterly opposed to be under the control of the Chinese nation."

Proposal of Plans

In the third part of the pamphlet, the writer proposes a working plan of which the following is a translation.

1. The necessity of united action: Although the Chinese out-number us by eight to one, yet our tribe is fearless and bold. If we hold a favorable strategic point, it is easy to over-run the weak and false Chinese.

2. The necessity of having a strong foothold: Military movement is no less in need of a good site, than a manufacturing factory. Among the provinces, Yunnan and Kansu have most of our people. Shensi and Chihli stand next. Those who live in Central China are more intelligent than those in the remote provinces. This explains why the Chinese Government discourages the development of our people in Central provinces. Judging from the strategic importance, the central portion of Kansu is an ideal starting point. Si-an-fu is in front of us, while Tai-kong, Chow-kou, and Kwei-hua-cheng are our forerunners. Branching therefrom are Shantung, Chihli, Kiangsu and Yunnan. If action is taken in all these points at one time, we could directly take Szechuen and our object will be attained.

3. The necessity of an organisation as the controlling body over the Mohammedans of the whole country. The ancient proverb says a snake cannot move without a head. Although we are bold yet without a controlling body, how can we best manifest our brave character? Therefore there should be a secret society to be known as the "Wolf's Head" named after the heroic deeds of our ancestors.

4. The necessity of raising a fund to carry out our work.

5. The necessity of issuing circulars to educate our people.

Futhermore, I wish to say again that China is in a state of chaos and that time is here for action.

"Wolf's Head" Constitution

The pamphlet ends with a constitution of the "Wolf's Head" Society which is as follows:

Object: To establish an independent nation for the Mohammedans in China.

1. This Society is to be known as the "Wolf's Head." The wolf's head shall be the official insignia of the Society.

2. The members of the Society shall be Mohammedans.

3. This Society shall maintain a secret headquarters in Chinningchow, Kansu. Branches will be established in other places later on.

The following places have been decided upon for the branches: Sian, Kansu, Taikong, Chowkou, Horan, Kweihuachong, Shensi, Tsian, Shantung, Tunghsian, Chihli, Ningsha, Kansang, Chungking, Szechuen and Yunnan and Tibet.

4. A new member must be recommended by an old member and upon production of a copy of A-hua. He will be required to register his name in the Secret Book of Oath.

5. The Society shall have a Chairman.

6. The Society shall appoint the following officers: A department head at each branch. Committees and secretaries: the number of members in each will be decided by the amount of work to be carried out in each instance.

7. The committees shall be elected at the meeting of the secretaries.

8. The Society shall engage as many clerks and other officers as necessary.

9. Meeting of the committees and of the secretary shall be held as often as necessary.

10. The officers shall be required to report the work of the Society to the members of the Society as well as the representatives from the different branches.

11. There will be five kinds of membership, as follows:

Ordinary members: All Mohammedans are eligible to membership of the Society.

Honorary members: Noted people from foreign countries.

Special members: Those who pay their membership dues ten years in advance, or those whose military rank is above that of Colonel, or those who have in their possession more than five rifles.

Regular members: Those who pay membership dues which is fixed at five taels, or those who have received military training, or those who possess a rifle.

Sworn members: Sworn members will be admitted only upon vote of the secretaries and the approval of the chairman. They are exempt from the payment of dues or assessment of any property.

12. The Sworn members shall be required to take oath to the effect that their lives are entirely devoted to the interest of the Wolf's Head.

13. A financial report of the Society shall be rendered twice a year.

14. The names of the members of the Society shall be placed in the members' register which shall be circulated among the branches.

This Society is directing all its attention to making investigations. No definite arrangements have been made with regard to the distribution of members among the different places.

Three Maps

Three maps with notations in Japanese are inserted in the pamphlet. These maps all indicate the distribution of Mohammedans in China.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, January 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG.....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW.....dep.	..	..	18.30	2nd 3rd&4th	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	16.45	1st & 2nd Night	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING.....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG.....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.20	16.06	18.16	1 00
TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.62	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.25	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.35*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cas.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Devélopment de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
13 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New Y* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and, Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central, 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

中華銀行 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsinkiangpu.	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 7, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Turkey	,,	30-35
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	,,	35-40
Partridge	,,	35-40
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	14-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-18
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	8-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	,,	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$635 B.
Chartered	£80 ONI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 280
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405 Sa.
North China	Tls. 116 B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 28½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$158
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	131/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33½
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$155 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 25
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 84 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$109½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125
Oriental	Tls. 57½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 150
Kungyik	Tls. 15 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	$91 B.
Green Island	$8.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 211 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 112½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.85
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 17
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Töh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02½
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 15
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 18
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1.02½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$5
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 48 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. --
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 10
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Jan. 16
Per R.M.S. E. of Japan....Jan. 17
For Vladivostok:
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....Jan. 19

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Jan. 11
From France
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx .....Jan. 9

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Jan.	15 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	16 —	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	18 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	18 —	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	30 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	— —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	— —	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	— —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	3 —	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	9 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	10 —	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	11 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22 —	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Mar.	8 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31 —	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	10 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	10 —	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	11 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	13 —	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	15 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	14 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	18 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	31 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	20 —	Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	23 —	London	Kalomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	25 —	London, etc.	Benarty	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan.	25 —	London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan.	31 —	London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O.'S. K.
Feb.	3 —	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	— —	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	10 —	London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15 —	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17 —	London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3 —	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3 —	London, etc.	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	— —	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	9 —	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	10 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	10 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	12 —	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	12 —	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	12 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	12 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	14 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	16 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	19 D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	22 —	Hongkong and Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	9 9.00*	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	10 6.00*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan.	10 4.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	10 —	Chefoo	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12 —	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	14 9.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 8 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 8 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8 —	Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 8 —	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 8 —	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8 —	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan. 8 —	Chinwangtao	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 8 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 8 —	Japan	Urajio Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 8 —	Japan	Taishin Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 8 —	Japan	Paling Maru	Jap.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain Wm. McIlwain, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, January 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Nganking**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday January 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 2,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, January 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain S. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee** tons 1,151 will leave on **Monday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Leunyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson will leave on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Fernch Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carmaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, January 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Kwangtee**, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scoot, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 10, at 4:30** p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, January 12**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, January 14**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. **Irene**, Captain N. McLean, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf During **January**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN, KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Thursday, January 16**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Monday, January 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Cunstom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Human Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shunten and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 18	S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 12
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8

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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	Jan. —	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
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Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
BORNEO MARU.	(10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Jan. 29	Jan. 31
ANDES MARU ..	(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	—	Feb.
ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore). During Jan.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU...	(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
MANILA MARU.	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kabayashi,	Feb. 9	Feb. 10

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Jan. 11	Jan. 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 9	Jan. 13

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU .... (3,500 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Jan. 6 Jan. 7

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 30
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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*S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	15th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th

*S.S "Nanking" does not all at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd
S.S. "NANKING."	MARCH	11th

For further information regar ding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons			
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt.	S. Murazumi,	Feb. 3
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt.	S. Shioya,	Jan. 20

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt.	I. Noma,	Feb. 2
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt.	T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt.	G. Nakajima,	Jan. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt.	H. Taniguchi,	Jan. 14
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt.	S. Ito,	Jan. 21

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt.	S. Saito,	Jan. 11
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt.	R. Arakida,	Jan. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt.	R. Arakida,	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt.	R. Ozaki,	Jan. 22

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt.	K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt.	S. Murazumi,	Jan. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt.	I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt.	J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
1925	685	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
1981	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
743	2145	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1133	124	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	2137	926
1801	752	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1745	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1726	1812
1089	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1138	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	846	1032
1816	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1442
1206	2345	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	928
1848	600	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Fast 5.
720	. .	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1628
1420	. .	193		arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1360	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.

810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
708	1302	1958	a. Tsochuang d.	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

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American Third Army Feeding Vanguard Of 250,000 Who Will Reach Its Lines

FACILITIES HEAVILY TAXED

Released Men Say Food And Lodging Were Bad—Londoners Favor Boycott In Retaliation

American Army of Occupation, November 27, (Associated Press).—More than 1,500,000 prisoners of various nationalities have been released by the Germans, according to estimates based upon reports received by the American Third Army.

Of this number approximately 250,000 will pass through the American lines and will be fed by the Americans. Most of the quarter of a million prisoners are French, English, Italian, and American soldiers. The army, assisted by the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Knights of Columbus, is shouldering the bulk of the task.

The population of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg already has been doubled by the arrival of the army of occupation. The question of feeding the former prisoners is taxing the American transport facilities, owing to the fact that the new lines of communication cross No Man's Land and because the Americans are getting farther each day from the base of supplies.

The wants of thousands of released prisoners as they pass through the city of Luxemburg are being looked partly after by the boys' singing societies there, corresponding to the Boy Scout organisations in America. School buildings and other public structures are utilised. The prisoners get hot meals and heated quarters for the night, and then are sent on their way. The Luxemburg people are bearing the expenses of this, with the help of funds provided by the Luxemburg Government. Railroad transportation for the prisoners is to be furnished whenever possible. The American army has agreed to transport the released British prisoners to French ports.

Physical Condition Not Bad

American Headquarters in France, November 27, (Associated Press).—The examination of American prisoners released from German prison camps and reaching identification camps virtually has been concluded under the direction of army surgeons.

The examinations indicate that the physical condition of the men in general is as good as could be expected, although some cases are reported where the men complained of bad treatment, bad shelter, and poor and insufficient food. Of several thousand men examined no evidence has been found of reported cases of inoculation with malignant and contagious diseases.

The released prisoners report no discrimination against Americans. Only a small percentage of those examined was found in need of medical attention. At one classification camp, where five officers and 344 men reported from German prisons, only fourteen required hospital attention. No cases of emaciation were found in this group.

General complaint was made in another group of men that their food was extremely bad and their quarters uncomfortable. Specimens of bread brought back were found to contain sawdust and other coarse and inedible elements. In the majority of cases, however, the men said their housing and food were not much worse than the shelter and rations of the German soldiers.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rec.
Today							
Japan	Yamashiro m.	20.00	17.00	..	..	..	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	.	21.0
Dairy	Kobe maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Chefoo	Irene	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Kwanglee	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock & S'ria via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..		..	17.00	..	17.00
Hankow	Kiangyung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Penza	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Europe via N'saki & V'vostock	Penza	..	..	..	c15.30	..	15.15
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	20.00	17.00	..	..	..	19.30
Saturday, Jan. 11.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, Jan. 12.							
Manila and Hongkong	Ecuador	..	8.40	..	..	..	..
Monday, Jan. 13.							
Hongkong	Singan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Singan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, Jan. 15.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S. A.	Nanking	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, Jan. 17.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U. S. & Europe via Canada	E. of Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel post 2 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 31	— Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—	Klenhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 20	—	Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 1	—	Pechiney	Fr.	
Dec. 6	— Japan	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	— Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 23	— Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 24	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dut.	H-C.T. Co.
Dec. 26	— Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	— Wuhu	Asiatica	Br.	A P Co.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	— Vladivostock	Erivan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	— Nagasaki	Erivan	Rus.	R. V. F.
Dec. 30	—	Melvilee Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 30	—	Hydra	Nor.	
Dec. 31	— Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	— Chinwangtao	Jinyo Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 2	— Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 3	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Jan. 3	— Hankow	Melan	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 4	— Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	— Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony
Jan. 4	— Wakamatsu	C. Thorsoe	Rus.	G. & Co.
Jan. 5	— Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 5	—	S. v. Langkat	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 5	—	Nissho Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Jan. 6	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 6	— Hankow	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	— Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 6	— Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	— San Francisco, etc.	Alabama	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 6	— Chinwangtao	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 7	— Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	I. & E. L. C.
Jan. 7	— Japan	Ujina Maru	Jap.	

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesda.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesda.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Singan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Sphinx with French mails of November 23, 1918, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Mondoy at 4 p.m. and may be expected to arrive this morning about 8 o'clock.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French mails of December 6 left Saigon for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai on Wednesday, January 15.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Shanghai-Yokohama Line) with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador with mails left Yokohama for Shanghai on Tuesday and is due at C.M. Central Wharf Saturday morning. She will be despatched for Hongkong and Manila on Sunday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. H.P. Wadman, Miss Zimmerman.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Mr. Richet, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Youemase.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Carsseal and child, Messrs. J. D. Clark, Dunston, from Wuhu: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clopper,: from Tungchow: Mr. and Mrs. Frauk Garrett.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Shinyo Maru ..... Dec. 22
Tascalusa ..... Jan. 1
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Dec. 21
Kashima Maru ..... Jan. 4
For Vancouver
Monteagle ..... Dec. 29
For London, etc.
Altai Maru ..... Dec. 27
Yokohama Maru ..... Dec. 28
Toyama Maru ..... Jan. 8
For Liverpool
Stentor ..... Dec. 13
Kaga Maru ..... Dec. 15
Polyphemus ..... Jan. 4
For Marseilles:
Taisoku Maru ..... Dec. 10
Itsukushima Maru ..... Dec. 14
Ganges Maru ..... Dec. 22
Genzan Maru ..... Dec. 28
Adrien Badin ..... Jan. 4
Katia ..... Jan. 8
For Copenhagen
Australien ..... Dec. 25
For Europe
Seifuku Maru ..... Jan. 2
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... Jan. 7
For Saigon
Mabel Stewart ..... Dec. 26
Geraldine Wolvin ..... Dec. 31
For Halphong
Jessie Norcross ..... Dec. 26

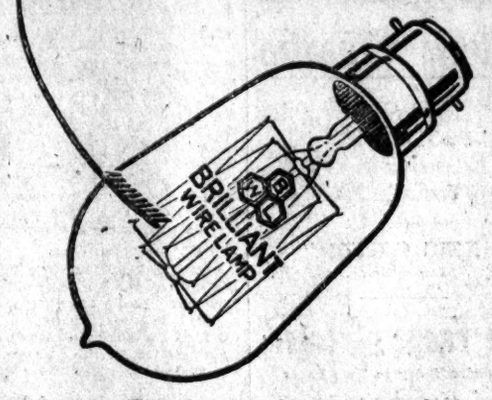
Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 8	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 8	3.00 Swatow	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	M.N. Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8	9.00 Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Mes	Commander
WTW	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	Sil. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	Klangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	Llenkien	Chi. g-b				
———	———	Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
ENB	Nov. 8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov. 15	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov. 11	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
SP	Dec. 21	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
———	Jan. 7	Woodcock	Br. g-b.				

Is much Stronger than Piano Wire!



The drawn Tungsten wire filament, scientifically mounted on the ingenious looped hooks in the

Brilliant wire lamp

—not only produces the light-but makes it surpassingly brilliant and guarantees its unequalled economy.

Always Specify Brilliant wire lamps, obtainable from the principal Electrical Contractors or from.

Tokyo Electric Company **Show Room** China Lamp Company

P 564, Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone: Central 4907.

A-39

Great Winter Bargain Sale

(Commencing from 30th Dec. to 19th January, New Year Day excepted)

NOTE

PRICES CUT TO A MINIMUM ON ALL CLASSES OF WINTER GOODS AND MATERIALS

As we have to make room in our Godowns for the Spring Goods now arriving, we must CLEAR SOME $500,000 VALUE Winter Stocks WEIGHING 800 TONS.

WE LEAVE IT TO YOU TO JUDGE.—See the Goods and See the Prices and You will Admit that Shanghai has never Given You such a Chance Before.

PRICES from 10% to 40% BELOW OUR COMPETITORS

The Sincere Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

SHANGHAI

"The Firm that does not let Stocks rot"

31,814 AIRPLANE MOTORS PRODUCED BY AMERICA

Liberty Motors Totaled 15,151 —Production Reached 150 A Day

12,000 PLANES TURNED OUT.

Government Also Announces Manufacture Of 700 Kite Balloons In War Period

Washington, November 27.—When the armistice was signed contracts had been awarded for the manufacture of 35,993 airplane motors. The original number of Liberty motors contracted for was 22,500. This was raised to 51,100 Liberty twelves. Contracts also were made for 10,000 Hispano-Suiza 300 horse-power motors, 8,000 eight-cylinder Liberty motors, and other models.

The production up to the signing of the armistice was 31,814, of which 15,131 were Liberty motors. In October 5,603 motors were turned out, with a contemplated production of 8,000 in January, 1919, and 10,000 a month for the four months following. Besides the 31,814 motors the War Department provided 12,000 airplanes and 700 kite balloons.

This and other information was disclosed to newspaper men at the War Department this afternoon in the presence of Secretary Baker when the lid was lifted from the aircraft situation at an exhibition of aircraft material prepared for the information of Congress and the General Staff of the army.

De Haviland's Four Guns

The exhibit was concentrated on the De Haviland four, an observation machine of advanced type, the American-built airplane most extensively used at the front. The front half of the fuselage was shown, typical of more than 500 stock machines awaiting shipment when the armistice was declared. It was equipped with four machine-guns, two forward, fixed Marlins, and two aft, both of the Lewis type.

It was explained that more than 38,000 Marlins had been made, and the statement was advanced that they compared with the best aerial machine-guns used. They were credited with firing 750 shots a minute. They are so synchronised as to fire between propeller blades. The rear guns were mounted on a flexible gear, so as to fire, through a circle of 360 degrees, in almost any direction, 1,500 shots a minute for the two guns. The gunner can fire them separately or simultaneously with the same trigger.

The explanation was made that at the time of the declaration of war the only available gun for the fixed forward position was the Marlin, the Browning not having yet been developed. The Marlin was so mounted as to discharge the empty shells and had a disintegrating steel belt to prevent the shells and belt fragments from flying back into the faces of the aviator and his observer. In adopting the Lewis gun, the only one not using a belt, for the flexible rear position, it was necessary to redesign it so as to take United States ammunition, thus increasing its ammunition capacity from forty-seven to ninety-seven rounds per container. The statement was made that, starting with nothing, production in less than twelve months reached 30,000 Lewis flexible machine-guns and 38,000 Marlins of the fixed type.

The instrument question involved many phases. The statement was made that the General Electric Company, within eight weeks, was producing 250 airplane compasses a week, that minute chains in the aneroid barometers which serve as altimeters were obtained from Switzerland, and that the way in which the National Cash Register Company has developed a tachometer was a story of absorbing manufacturing interest.

The Photographic Gun

One of the photographic machines exhibited contains a long roll of film which would take 100 photographs in a row, each nine inches wide. These, when joined, form a long mosaic picture of the territory photographed. The photographic gun was a machine-gun with photographic film attachment. When operated, the film takes a motion picture of the enemy plane in the position it occupied at the time of the firing of each shot. It was explained that these pictures had proved of great value, enabling American aviators to shoot more accurately.

It was explained that it had fallen to the United States to supply the spruce for the entire air program of the Allies and the United States. In October, 1917, these requirements were given as 5,000,000 feet a month, with only 2,500,000 feet a month being produced. In October, 1918, it was stated, the requirements were 20,000,000 feet a month, with more than 25,000,000 feet being produced. These operations involved the employment of 30,000 men in the Northwest.

The statement was also made that early in the war it was evident that the Irish supply of linen would fail, that cotton fabric for airplane use was developed in this country and that at the time the armistice was signed 2,500 looms were producing 1,200,000 yards a month of airplane fabric. There had been delivered up to that date a total of more than 13,000,000 yards of airplane fabric. For the fine balloon cloth 2,200 looms were required to produce about 720,000 yards a month.

The story of the aircraft engine situation was told by Lieut. H. H. Emmons, United States Naval Reserve Force, who was assigned to the army as Chief of the Engine Production Department. He detailed the development of the Liberty motor.

Contracts For Engines

"Engines required," he said, "fell naturally into three classes: Elementary training, advance training and combat. As to the elementary training, there were available the following engines: Curtiss Ox, of approximately 90 horse-power, and A-7-A, 4-cylinder engines of approximately 100 horse-power and Hall-Scott. Orders were consummated for the production of these engines as promptly as possible.

"For advanced training there were available the Gnome 110 horse-power, the Le Rhone 80 horse-power, and the Hinspano-Suiza 150 horse-power. The General Vehicle Company proceeded with the production of the 110 horse-power Gnome. The Union Switch and Signal Company was persuaded to take the contract for the production of the 2,500 Le Rhone engines, 80 horse-power type. Their contract has been continued, and the Union Switch and Signal Company has delivered up to this date approximately 1,200 of these engines. We have had the assistance of George Guillot, the engineer of the French Gnome and Le Rhone factories, who pronounces the engine built for the Union Switch and Signal Company to be the best rotary engine ever constructed. We arranged with the Wright-Martin Company to increase their facilities for the production of the 150 horse-power Hispano-Suiza type, and their work had such good results that in May, 1918, that company delivered 530 of these engines in one month.

"As to combat engines, it was clear that the only one available for our manufacturing purposes would be the Liberty, and the test made of it in July and August showed that it functioned properly and was a satisfactory engine. We therefore started production of it. It was estimated that we would require 22,500 of these engines to take care of the requirements of our navy and army. We therefore made contracts as follows: Packard Motor Company, 6,000; Lincoln Motors Company, 6,000; Ford Motor Company, 5,000; Nordyke and Marmon, 3,000; General Motors Corporation, Buick, Cadillac, 2,000; Trego Motors Corporation, 500. The first of these contracts were signed in August, 1917, and production work started immediately.

Mounting Horse-Power

"The Liberty twelve-cylinder engine as originally designed was of the 300 horse-power class, producing approximately 330 horse-power. All the parts of the engine were designed to stand the stresses incident to this horse-power. When we had succeeded in getting tools and equipment to build this 330 horse-power type and had produced approximately 300 of them we were advised by authorities in France that higher horse-power would be required. By readjustment of the parts the engineers stepped up the horse-power of this engine to 375, with the result that certain of the parts would not stand this strain, notably the crankshaft, and it was necessary to stop productive efforts and increase these parts to stand this additional power requirement. After several weeks' work this was accomplished, and when we had produced approximately 500 of this type we were again notified that an increase in power would be required, and that what would be needed for the Summer of 1918 would be 400 horse-power or over.

"We, therefore, again delayed production while the engineers rearranged the engine parts so that the engine would develop approximately 400 horse-power. The resulting strain placed on all the parts of the engine was too great. We were obliged to enlarge and strengthen crankshafts connecting rods, bearings, etc., together with all the adjacent parts. It became necessary to change the metallurgical specifications, which resulted in changes in the methods of the steel mills. In increasing the size of the parts all of the jigs, tools, and fixtures in the machine-building plants, the parts factories, forging shops, etc., were rendered obsolete and we had to construct new equipment to meet all these conditions in order to meet the requirements as given to us by our aviation authorities in France.

"The extent and magnitude of these changes so required is illustrated by the fact that the engine when competent to develop 330 horse-power weighed 785 pounds, without water or oil, while, when it was competent to develop 440 horse-power, it weighed 860 pounds.

"In spite of this difficulty, on May 29, 1918, one year after the first scratch of the pencil toward the design of the engine was made, we had produced and delivered into service 1,100 Liberty twelve-cylinder engines. This is an accomplishment which has not been equaled heretofore in this or any similar industry, either in this country or elsewhere.

Agitation As To Changes

"Much agitation has centered about the assertion that thousands of changes were made in this engine. This agitation is entirely incorrect and unfounded. The changes arranged themselves in three groups: Design, increase of power, and manufacturing limits.

"There have been but two changes in design in this engine since it was first laid out in May, 1917. One of these was to change the oil system from the so-called scupper feed to forced feed. Either system worked properly on the engine but the latter system is foolproof, while the former is not. We, therefore, substituted the latter system. The other design change was an alteration in one part of the connecting rod to allow the rod to have sufficient play without cracking.

"The changes due to increasing the horse-power twice were the result solely of the demands of our aviation authorities that the power be increased. As the engine was used in service and as the manufacturing progressed, it became evident that some of these limits should be changed, and this action has been followed.

"The production of engines as to types is as follows: OX-5, 8,412; Hispano-Suiza, 4,101; Le Rhone, 1,178; Lawrence, 451; Gnome, 280; A-7-A, 2,250; Bugatti, 11; Liberty, 15,131; total, 31,814.

"The results achieved by the Liberty engines were so satisfactory to the Allies that commencing in June, 1918, they were very insistent in placing with us large orders for engines. It soon became apparent that we would need additional sources of engine supply over and above the 22,500 which was originally planned for our own army and navy. We, therefore, increased the number of manufacturers by adding the three plants of the Willys-Overland Company at Elmira, Elyria, and Toledo, and also the Oldsmotor Company at Lansing, Michigan, to the list of Liberty producers. We also placed orders for 8,000 8-cylinder Liberty engines with Willys-Overland and the Buick Motor Company at Flint, Mich. When this was completed we had placed orders for engines as follows: OX-5 9,450, A-7-A 2,250, Gnome 342, Le Rhone 3,500, Lawrence 451, Hispano-Suiza-150 4,000, Hispano-Suiza-180 4,500, Hispano-Suiza-300 10,000, Bugatti 2,000, Liberty-12 51,100, Liberty-8 8,000; total, 95,993.

"During October last we were producing over 150 Liberty 12-cylinder engines per working day.

"During October we produced of all types of engines a total of 5,603. This is more than the total production of France and England during one month during the four years of the war.

"By following this method of production, we have achieved the following results: Designed, developed and put into production during one year a 400-horse-power type of perfectly satisfactory performance; designed, developed and produced within eighteen months over 15,000 of these engines, and produced during eighteen months engines of all types totaling 31,814. That the result has been satisfactory is apparent from the entire course of aviation during the last few months."

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

COMPLETE CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME
for
January 9th

"KING COTTON"
Interesting

"The Fangs OF THE Tater"
Detective Story in Two Parts

"The Disappearance of Helen Mintern"
Detective Story in Two Parts

"THE PROFESSOR'S WARD"
Comedy

"A MODEL YOUNG MAN"
Comedy

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th January

"THE RED ACE"
12th and 13th Episodes
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
3rd and 4th Episodes

SATURDAY MATINEE:
"Who Is Number One ?"
7th and 8th Episodes
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
1st and 2nd Episodes

SUNDAY MATINEE:
"THE RED ACE"
12th and 13th Episodes
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
3rd and 4th Episodes

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Metro Pictures Corporation
PRESENTS
on
Jan. 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th
and Matinee on Sunday
Miss ETHEL BARRYMORE
A Great Star in her greatest production
THE
"WHITE RAVEN"
A 6-act wonder-play of a brilliant girl's soul struggle

An Art Photo-Play Romance, with a wonderful plot and of rare charm throughout. Love, hate, jealousy, revenge and retribution mingled in thrilling sucession.

USUAL CINEMA PRICES

Performance starts at 9.15
The feature start at 9.25 sharp.

APOLLO THEATRE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th

DOROTHY GISH and OWEN MOORE
DOROTHY GISH and OWEN MOORE
In a fine Triangle Five Part Comedy

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BABY MARIE OSBORNE in "LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE"
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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

Municipal Notification
No. 2565.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of temporary Assistant Mistress in the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

Pay for a trained and certificated Mistress Tls. 165 per mensem, for an untrained and uncertificated mistress Tls. 135 per mensem.

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N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 8, 1919.
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With reference to the notice in this paper of Messrs. J. H. and C. K. Eagle, Inc., I beg to state that my connection as compradore to the said firm terminated already on May the 31st, 1918. After that date I acted as compradore to Mr. G. Louis, which position I, however, resigned, as per my letter to him of December the 9th, 1918.

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